

Dentists not disclosing patients' payments, ministry survey shows

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Dental charges may be higher than necessary because many dentists are not declaring payments from patients for National Health Service treatment, a confidential survey suggests... There is clearly a problem with a small number of dentists who have not been filling in the forms properly...

"There is clearly a problem with a small number of dentists who have not been filling in the forms properly. But we do not believe the problem is of anything like the magnitude this back of an envelope study suggests..."

BMA joins records rumpus

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The British Medical Association is to decide this week whether it will support patients having a legal right to see their medical records...

The committee, which is not formally bound by the conference decision, this week decided to ignore it and continue to back patients' rights to see their records in most cases.



Prince Andrew, president of the Royal Aero Club, and Miss Sarah Ferguson watching the end of the DEC Schneider trophy air race...

Poor and jobless 'getting no advice'

By Patricia Clough The number of people struggling with debt, poverty and joblessness is mounting rapidly and many are not getting the advice they need...

Attendant injured in garage fire

A petrol pump attendant was in a special unit at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, north-west London, last night, suffering from serious burns received after filling a car at the Woodlands Garage in Overton, Hampshire.

Insurance bonuses to beat burglars

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter Householders installing anti-burglary devices such as window locks are to be offered discounts on their insurance premiums...

Tribute for Air India victims

More than a hundred relatives of those who perished in the Air India jumbo jet disaster off the south coast of Ireland last June are to attend a special ceremony today to mark its first anniversary.

Advertisement for 'HOW TWO BUCKETS, A RUBBER BALL AND SOME STRING GOT ERIC MURRAY HIS HOME BACK.' featuring an illustration of buckets and a ball, and text describing a man's struggle with aging and how Help the Aged helped him.

Covent Garden opts for 'surtitles' translations

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in a break with cosmopolitan tradition, is to transmit a simultaneous translation with some of its operas.

European sale of 10 m discs predicted

The British sales of compact disc players will explode in the next five years and lead to a sales war in the high street where prices will drop by half, a study by Euromonitor has found.

London Underground Boom is bad for passengers

Passengers on London Underground are experiencing unprecedented disruption as a result of booming traffic and a record rebuilding programme at central London stations.

Turkey charge

Four men will appear in court today accused of threatening to poison turkeys on supermarket shelves produced at Mr Bernard Matthews's Norfolk farm.

London Underground



press back into service

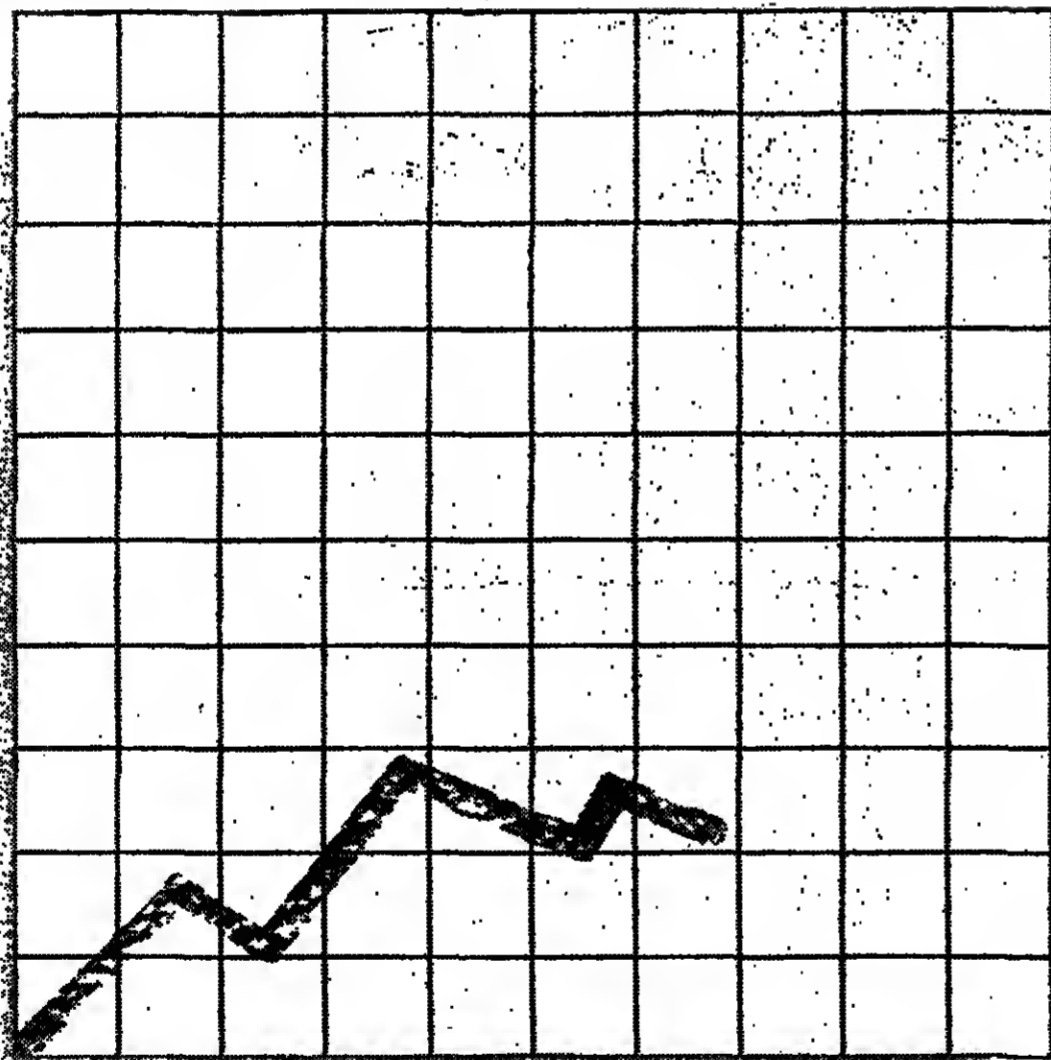
press back into service pre-war trains withdrawn from the Bakerloo Line last year. At the same time the programme to modernize nearly 100 stations, about half London Underground's total network, is at its peak...

Long traffic queues are building up at the busiest stations at peak hours as passengers are channelled into the remaining corridors and lifts. The problem is exacerbated by record passenger flows.

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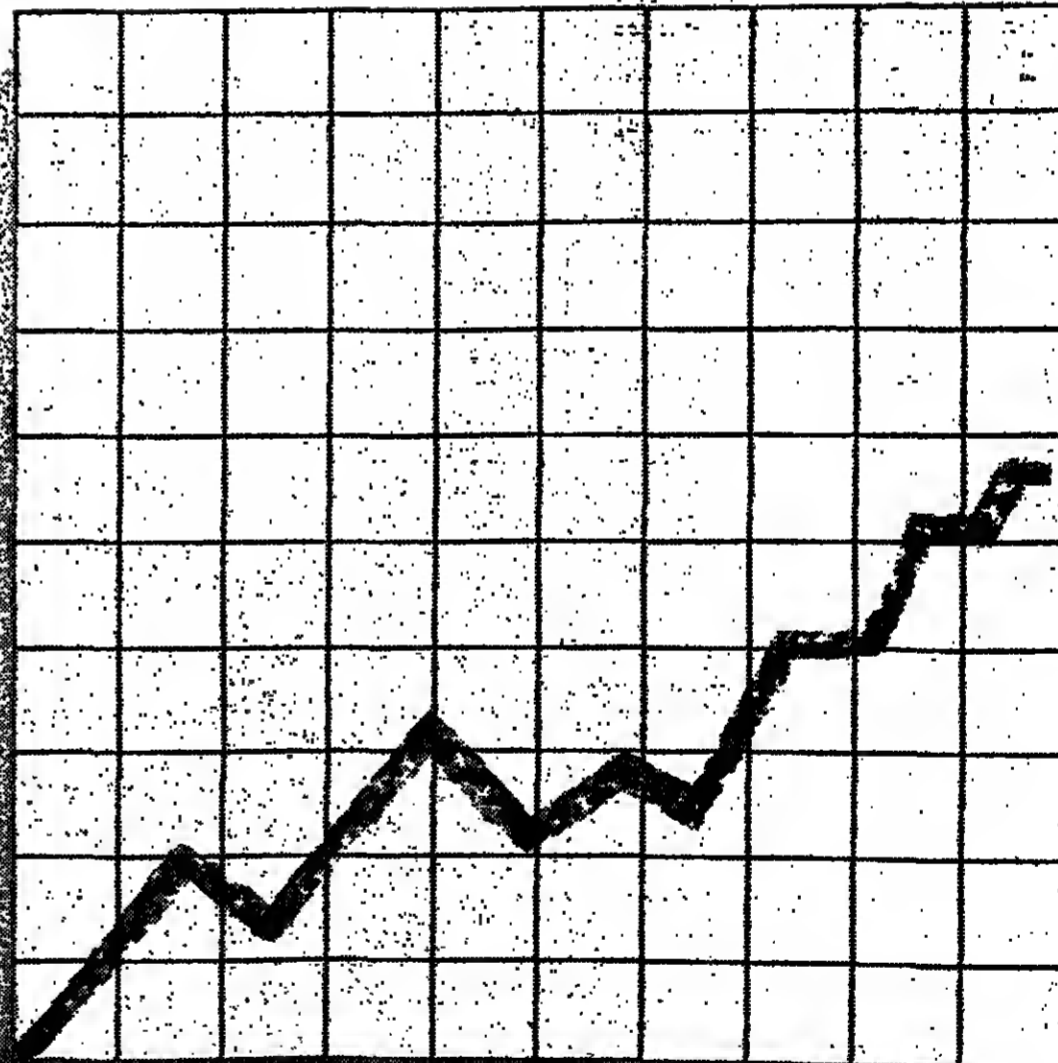


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Professors seek £100m to halt the decline in British research

The decline in British science may now be irreversible because Britain had lost the lead in many areas of research forever, a group of eminent professors have said.

The Save British Science organization, in evidence going to a House of Lords committee this week, has described "the crisis" facing scientific research because of lack of money and the escalating "brain drain" of the country's best scientists.

It urges the Government to give £100 million emergency help to restore confidence before more areas of vital research go abroad.

Since it was launched with an advertisement in *The Times* thousands of scientists have joined the Save British Science campaign. It now has the support of more than 100 fellows of the Royal Society, including 11 Nobel laureates

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

and many vice-chancellors and presidents of learned societies.

"While the scale of the response has justified our original initiative, it has left us more concerned," the group says.

It quotes numerous examples of British-born scientists who had "voted with their feet" and gone to the United States and other European countries.

"A country which falls behind will lose its best scientists, will be discounted as a worthwhile collaborator in international projects; its young scientists will not be trained in the latest methods of science, and its industry will be unable to compete with those of other countries investing."

Britain had now lost the best of its scientists in the 30-45 age group in some subjects. The group was critical of the

Government's policy of supporting research only when there were "perceived economic benefits".

"We will not comment here on the lack of wisdom in such a narrowly short-sighted view of its responsibilities for basic and long-term research, but instead consider whether the Government's practice of reducing the resources it makes available for civil research is having the desired effect of strengthening support for research with economic potential. On the experience of our correspondents, it is not."

The group has passed on to the Lords' committee the experiences of many scientists. For example, the department of zoology at Edinburgh University, reported a 50 per cent drop in research staff and no staff remained under the age of 35.

Hippies on bail leave county in peace

By Craig Seton

Hippies arrested during the police operation to protect Stonehenge over the weekend appeared yesterday to have obeyed bail conditions imposed by magistrates that they should leave Wiltshire.

Two hundred and ten members of a hippie convoy were arrested on Friday after they were evicted from a farmer's land and refused to disperse in smaller groups.

When the first of them appeared before courts in Salisbury and Swindon on Saturday magistrates said they would be granted bail on condition that they left the county by midnight.

Yesterday Wiltshire police said: "There have been no arrests for breaches of bail conditions."

The ancient monument was closed to the public from Friday morning. About fifty members of the Secular Order of Druids and nearly 200 other people were allowed on to the road alongside Stonehenge at dawn on Saturday to take part in a summer solstice festival.

© The Glastonbury festival in Somerset, Europe's biggest open air pop festival, will be scrapped next year, because it is too popular. Police estimate that up to 100,000 people massed at the site yesterday, breaking all crowd limits and causing traffic chaos.



Face painting yesterday at the Pilton festival, the future of which is in the balance because of crowd restrictions.

Black patches in the boom picture

House prices: 1

House prices have been rising dramatically in recent weeks, especially in London and the South-east. Average increases, however, conceal wide variations and *Christophers Warren*, Property Correspondent, looks behind the averages and explains the reasons for the boom.

In many parts of Britain, notably in areas of high unemployment, there are home owners who know nothing about the present housing boom. For them there is little hope of making a large profit by selling their house, and they are doing well if their house value rises by as much as general inflation.

Elsewhere there are those who have never known it so good, as the latest Halifax house price survey shows. Between May and June, the annual increase jumped from 10 per cent to 11 per cent, with house price inflation running at more than three times the retail price inflation.

With the average price of secondhand houses now at £37,080, 11.3 per cent higher than a year ago, and the average price paid by first-time buyers at £27,770, 10.2 per cent up, there are clearly areas where the increase is greater and where other regions can manage little more than 3 or 4 per cent increases.

In the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' June survey, Bryon and Granger, of York, report buyers bidding prices up by as much as 20 per cent because of the shortage of good property. In Derby, Richardson and Linnell describe the market as "buoyant" but say that prices seem likely to remain in line with or slightly above the rate of inflation.

The main boom is in London and the South-east, where according to the Halifax, prices in greater London are more than 20 per cent higher than a year ago, with an average of £59,400, and 16.1 per cent higher in the South-east with an average of £53,300.

In the prosperous Surrey commuter belt, Mann and Company illustrates the increases with specific examples. In Ashley Park Road, Walton-on-Thames, a five-bedroom, 1930s Tudor-style house sold for about £265,000 a year ago and is now on the market for £335,000, and a six-bedroom Elizabethan manor house at South Holmwood, near Dorking has increased in the year from £360,000 to £435,000.

Down the scale to the Goldsworth Park estate at Woking, a two-bedroom house last year valued at £39,250 is now for sale at £47,950, while a three-bedroom semi has increased from £48,950 to £58,950, and a

Bumper BBC coverage of Games

The BBC will mount its biggest outside broadcast next month to bring coverage of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh to nearly one billion people around the world.

The operation has cost £14 million and will provide about 120 hours of television

and 100 hours of radio for athletics devotees in Britain.

The BBC will be providing coverage and facilities to 60 countries.

The facilities include seven television studios and 11 radio studios linked by 40 miles of cable and 700 circuits.

Mr "This is the first time we have acted as a host broadcaster," Mr Brendan Slamin, BBC project director for the games, said.

For the purpose the corporation will be taking 1,000 broadcasters to Edinburgh to provide 450 hours of coverage

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The Royal Bank of Scotland

four-bedroom detached house costing £71,500 last June was recently put on the market at £82,500 and is under offer at £80,000.

In the fashionable parts of London, the increases are larger. Winkworths, with offices throughout the capital, point to Fulham in southwest London, where a three-bedroom semi-modernized house in Dopsis Road last June fetched £110,000—considered a high price there—and a similar house next door is now on the market for £142,000.

Pimlico, in the city's southwest, is another booming area, where a four-storey, moderately-decorated house in Alderney Street has increased from £158,000 last September to £220,000.

In Tachbrook Street, a maisonette with two-bedrooms and two reception rooms went from £95,000 last July to £142,000 in May, and a one-bedroom flat in Cambridge Street increased from £52,000 in February 1985 to £63,500 in January 1986, and—now remodelled— to £79,000 in May.

Savills' buyers guide shows that one would expect to pay £100,000 for a one-bedroom flat in Chelsea, Kensington or Holland Park compared with £80,000 a year ago, £285,000 for an average three-bed cottage in Chelsea compared with £250,000 a year ago, and £425,000 for an average 3/4-bedroom house in Kensington or Chelsea compared with £325,000—a 30 per cent increase.

At that upper end of the market, Victoria Mitchell, of Savills, explains that the sustained increase over the past four years has been due to the influx of overseas buyers because of the apparent social stability of the UK and the weak pound of 1984-85.

Generally, the late start to the spring house-buying merry-go-round because of the long winter has concentrated buying and selling into a short period, making the increases more obvious.

The reduction in mortgage interest rates and the increasing number of institutions wanting to lend money has accelerated the merry-go-round, and with salaries continuing to outstrip inflation, buyers are still trying to jump on it could be dangerous.

Tomorrow: Can the boom last?

Another point to look out for is quarterly interest payments instead of six monthly or annual. As well as being able to see your savings build up, you get interest on the interest. Interested?

Sale room

Dealer's £1.7 million gamble on Mantegna

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An unnamed European art dealer took a £1.7 million gamble in Monte Carlo on Saturday night when he acquired a painting of the "Holy Family" attributed to Mantegna at a Sotheby's sale.

The painting, hitherto unknown, belonged to a family from Marseilles. It was painted in tempera on linen, perhaps about 1495, but had been heavily overpainted in oils in later centuries.

The new owner will have the privilege of removing the overpaint and discovering how much of the original tempera survives below. He will then need to canvass scholars' opinions as to whether it is by the great Renaissance master himself or merely from his school.

Sotheby's attributed the picture to Mantegna himself, but there have been many doubters.

If the picture turns out to be in a good state and the attribution is generally accepted, the owner could find himself with a painting worth more than £5 million.

Another Mantegna "Holy Family", also painted in tempera on linen and in perfect condition, became the most expensive painting ever sold at auction when the Getty Museum paid £8.1 million at Christie's last year. A price of this order might be achievable, although a tempera painting

which has had oil overpaint cleaned off will never look as good as new.

Sotheby's was well aware that the purchase of the painting in its present state was a gamble. It had published a detailed condition report by Herbert Lank, the leading London restorer, at the back of the catalogue. Sotheby's Saturday evening sale made £3.4 million with 8 per cent unsold. A sale of more routine pictures yesterday proved more difficult with 31 per cent unsold and total receipts of £489,742.

The other star of the sale was a Dutch interior, "The Doctor's Visit", by Frans van Mieris, with a young woman in a fur jacket and satin skirt slumped in the foreground while a mournful doctor holds her urine sample to the light. It is a favourite subject with Dutch painters. This Mieris, of which there are many inferior versions, sold to an American dealer for £330,419, a new auction price record for the artist.

Two French provincial museums were among the purchasers. Marly spent £47,498 on a dog with his eye on a pheasant and a partridge by Desportes. It is believed to have been commissioned for Louis XV's own rooms at the Chateau of Petit-Bourg. Marseilles secured a "Virgin and Child" by Mignard at £45,433.

Cricketers helped by Getty

Mr John Paul Getty II, the American multi-millionaire philanthropist, has given £5,000 to help a small Yorkshire cricket club.

Officials at Sowerby Bridge cricket club which plays in the Halifax League wrote to Mr Getty after their pavilion was burnt down last October.

Mr Leyland Smith, the club chairman, said yesterday: "Out of the blue we received a letter from one of his representatives saying he had been distressed to hear what had happened."

The new pavilion, which cost £60,000, opens on Sunday.

Cafe gets an Italian knight

Customers at Tony Viazzani's cafe are in for a special treat, because their meals are to be served by an Italian knight.

Mr Viazzani, aged 62, has been knighted by the Italian president after a lifetime saving thousands of pounds for local and Italian charities.

In spite of this honour, customers at his Station Cafe in Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, will not have to address him by his official title.

"They can just carry on calling me Tony—but I bet they've never been served and toast by an Italian knight before," he said.

JPN/col.20

Library charges of up to 30p a book urged by right-wing group

By Michael Horswell

A call for charges of up to 30p a book to people who borrow from public libraries will be made today in a report certain to attract condemnation.

The call is made by the right-wing research body, the Adam Smith Institute, which is seeking the most comprehensive reform in the 130-year history of public library provision in Britain.

Already the report has been derided by the Library Association and the Society of Authors.

The all-in cost of running libraries, through rates and taxes, is about £350 million a year, and about 645 million books a year are freely lent to the 30 per cent of the population which takes advantage of the service.

The time has come, the Adam Smith Institute says, to think again about a system that was conceived when people could not afford the cost of purchasing books.

The report says that well over half of library borrowings are of fiction and that a significant proportion even of non-fiction is classified as light reading, whereas reference material amounts to only one-eighth of stock.

The report says: "Invoking the great names of education and enlightenment, it has become a system which largely supplies free pulp fiction to those who could well afford to pay for it."

The institute suggests that the educational role of library and reference services is of paramount importance, and that user charges could bring the resources needed for that role to be carried out.

Its proposal is that library members should pay an annual charge of £4 and a borrowing charge of 30p per book, equivalent to about two-thirds of present library income from rates and taxes.

A daily fee of £1 is suggested for use of reference facilities; with reduced rates for the young, elderly, students and unemployed. That would bring in the equivalent of up to a third of present revenue.

The charges would also deter alcoholics, vandals and others who misuse facilities and occasionally attack staff.

Great potential for advertising revenue from book covers, bookmarks and sponsored racks is also identified. Dr Eamonn Butler, director of the institute, told *The Times*: "We think it is an idea whose time has come and that some debate is appropriate. We need to look at what libraries are there for."

The institute wants officials and decision-makers to establish a review body to look at the role of libraries.

Repeal of the statutory prohibition on charges for lending books contained in the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 would be necessary to end historically free borrowing.

But the Office of Arts and Libraries said yesterday that Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, supports the continuation of free lending.

Mr George Cunningham, chief executive of the Library Association, which has a membership of 22,000 librarians, said: "The institute seems to think that it is more excusable to charge for fiction. They should remember that *Hamlet* is fiction."

"For the past 100 years and more the free public library has been a staple for self-improvement. We have always argued that there are some things which it is appropriate for people to buy and other things for them to buy communally. Books belong to the latter."

Mr Mark Le Fanu, general secretary of the Society of Authors, added: "Perhaps more than free entry to museums, the free lending of books should be sacrosanct."



Natalie Andrews, aged seven, from Wimbledon, telling Santa Claus her Christmas wish in London yesterday for a survey to find the year's favourite toy (Photograph: John Voos).

Obscenity report backs crime link

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Mrs Mary Whitehouse is to urge Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to tighten up Britain's obscenity laws after receiving an advance copy of a report by the United States Justice Department that concludes there is a cause and effect relationship between pornography and acts of sexual violence.

Mrs Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers and Listeners Association, will present the report to Mr Hurd on July 3, shortly before it is due to be published in the United States.

The American report, which Mrs Whitehouse was given permission to release in advance in Britain, makes 93 recommendations for stringent new laws to control pornography and for imposing much stiffer penalties.

Mrs Whitehouse said: "There is no room for complacency on our part since pornography produced in Britain, including child pornography, is exported to the States and the British police lack the power to halt this evil and corrupting trade."

"New and effective legislation is long overdue, for the situation is now very different from that which pertained at the time of the passing of the 1959 Obscene Publications Act. The grossly violent and perverted material which is now so widely available was unknown then."

said the commission had concluded unanimously that "the available evidence strongly supports the hypothesis that sexually violent materials bears a causal relationship to anti-social acts of sexual violence and possibly to unlawful acts of sexual violence."

In particular, it was convinced that such material led to a greater acceptance of the "rape myth" - that women enjoyed being coerced into sexual relations and that consequently a man who forces himself on a woman is only acceding to her "real" wishes.

It added that the view of women as available for sexual domination was a cause of more widespread discrimination against women in society.

The commission said perhaps the most significant potential harm was to children. "For children to be taught by these materials that sex is public, that sex is commercial, and that sex can be divorced from any degree of affection, love, commitment, or marriage is, for us, the wrong message at the wrong time."

Dr James C. Dobson, a member of the US commission, supported Mrs Whitehouse's view that sex films and magazines had become a great deal more explicit and violent in recent years, by listing in the report a range of sadomasochistic activities found depicted in adult book stores in New York.

Uniform change angers nurses

A health authority's decision to banish nurses' caps from its hospital wards as unmodest and unhygienic is being condemned by the Royal College of Nursing.

The decision by East Dyfed Health Authority to rule out caps as part of a new policy on uniforms has provoked a flood of complaints and has drawn hospital consultants into the controversy.

In a joint public statement, Mr Gerald Roberts and Mr Nicholas Taylor, both medical consultants for the authority, pour scorn on the theory that nurses caps are unhygienic.

Any of the 2,200 nurses involved who decided to defy the order to go bare-headed would be supported all the way, a college spokesman in London said. "There is no evidence that the wearing of caps is unhygienic."

The logical extension of that, they say, would be for nurses "to carry out their duties in the nude."

action has been taken against nursing sisters, who insisted on keeping their caps.

Language difficulty for blacks

By a Staff Reporter

The under-achievement of black schoolchildren is partly due to their speaking a different form of English from their teachers.

That is a conclusion of a two-year research study by Dr Ashton Gibson, director of the Centre for Caribbean Studies in London.

According to the report, published yesterday, more than half the 508 young people interviewed do not attach the same meaning to many everyday expressions as white Britons and nearly 80 per cent sometimes have difficulty in understanding what the teachers are saying.

The study, financed with the assistance of the Manpower Services Commission, also shows that 56 per cent speak differently at home.

Dr Gibson said: "Almost all English-speaking West Indians use a mixture of Creole and standard English that is neither one thing nor the other. In Britain this places them in a kind of linguistic no man's land, which is symbolic of their situation overall."

Dr Gibson argues that to suggest everyone should speak in standard English is a form of unintentional racism and that English should be taught as a second language.

Stress, which reveals itself in low self-esteem, depression and anti-social behaviour, is regarded as another big cause of the educational difficulties endured by West Indians.

Electronic car 'in 10 years'

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Within 10 years the average car will be computer controlled and contain more than £1,000 of electronics, more than twice the present amount.

The findings have emerged from Mackintosh, the Luton-based market analysts, which is conducting a study into world trends in automotive electronics.

The typical car will be opened with a radio-controlled key pad and will be started by "punching-in" a security code into the car's computer.

The vehicle will then immediately go through a series of tests and give the driver a report on the car's mechanical state.

The car's computer-based navigation system will advise the best route to take to the destinations given to it by the driver.

Other electronics in the car will ensure that the headlamps and windscreen wipers come on automatically with their brightness and speed adjusted according to weather conditions.

The average car in America now contains \$600 of electronics, an amount that will more than double by 1995.

Within 10 years rear-view video cameras, vehicle collision warning systems and four-wheel steering will be among the new electronically-controlled car features.

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If we suddenly took away fertilizers, it could be the worst thing since sliced bread.

Could a loaf of bread really cost so much more without fertilizers? Judge for yourself. Fertilizers are a major contributor to Britain's ability to feed herself. Forty years ago we were forced to import a huge proportion of our food. And we had to pay for it. We could only manage to produce a mere half of what we needed.

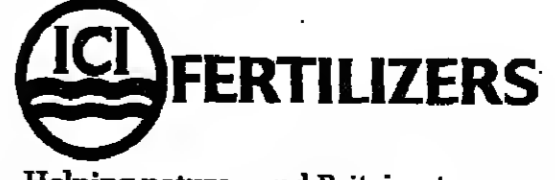
You can imagine how that affects the price of a loaf of bread. If we had no fertilizers, the price of food to the consumer would automatically increase; a loaf of bread would cost considerably more than at present. The efficient use of fertilizers by farmers has played a vital role in keeping all food prices down.

normal cycle of plant nutrition required for healthy growth. They increase the fertility of the soil, as animal manure does. But whereas manure can only deliver a haphazard range of nutrients, fertilizers can be tailored to suit specific plant types, and timed exactly to suit each stage of growth. All in all, the benefits of fertilizers to plants are an economic benefit to us all.

Today, thanks to fertilizers (and, of course, technological advances in other fields), farmers can produce virtually all the essential food we need. This despite an increase of something like 8 million people to feed, and despite losing thousands of acres of good farming land each year to houses, factories, airports and roads. The price of food would soar without them. Fertilizers do more than simply increase crop yields and livestock output; they reduce the cost of food production - by a dramatic 70% in the case of wheat.

Without them, food imports would rise considerably, with an unpleasant impact on our balance of payments. Agriculture's direct contribution to our gross domestic product - around £5,000 million in 1985 - would drop, making matters even worse. Of course, the current surpluses in production resulting from recent agricultural policy present a new challenge. But the farming industry has a proven record of successful adaptation to change. A natural food for plants. There's no mystique to fertilizers. They're natural chemicals, part of the

What better reason for Britain's farmers to make the most of them, and for ICI to take pride in being Britain's leading fertilizer manufacturer. You are invited to write to us for more information on the issues raised in this advertisement. Contact Mrs Norman at ICI Agricultural Division, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 1LB. Helping nature - and Britain - to grow.



As a major supplier to agriculture, ICI Agricultural Division is running this series of advertisements, designed to increase public awareness both of the role of fertilizers in modern farming and of other key issues involved in the production of British food. Many of the facts presented here will be familiar to the farming community, but we believe we have a responsibility to help keep the general public fully informed on these major and complex issues.

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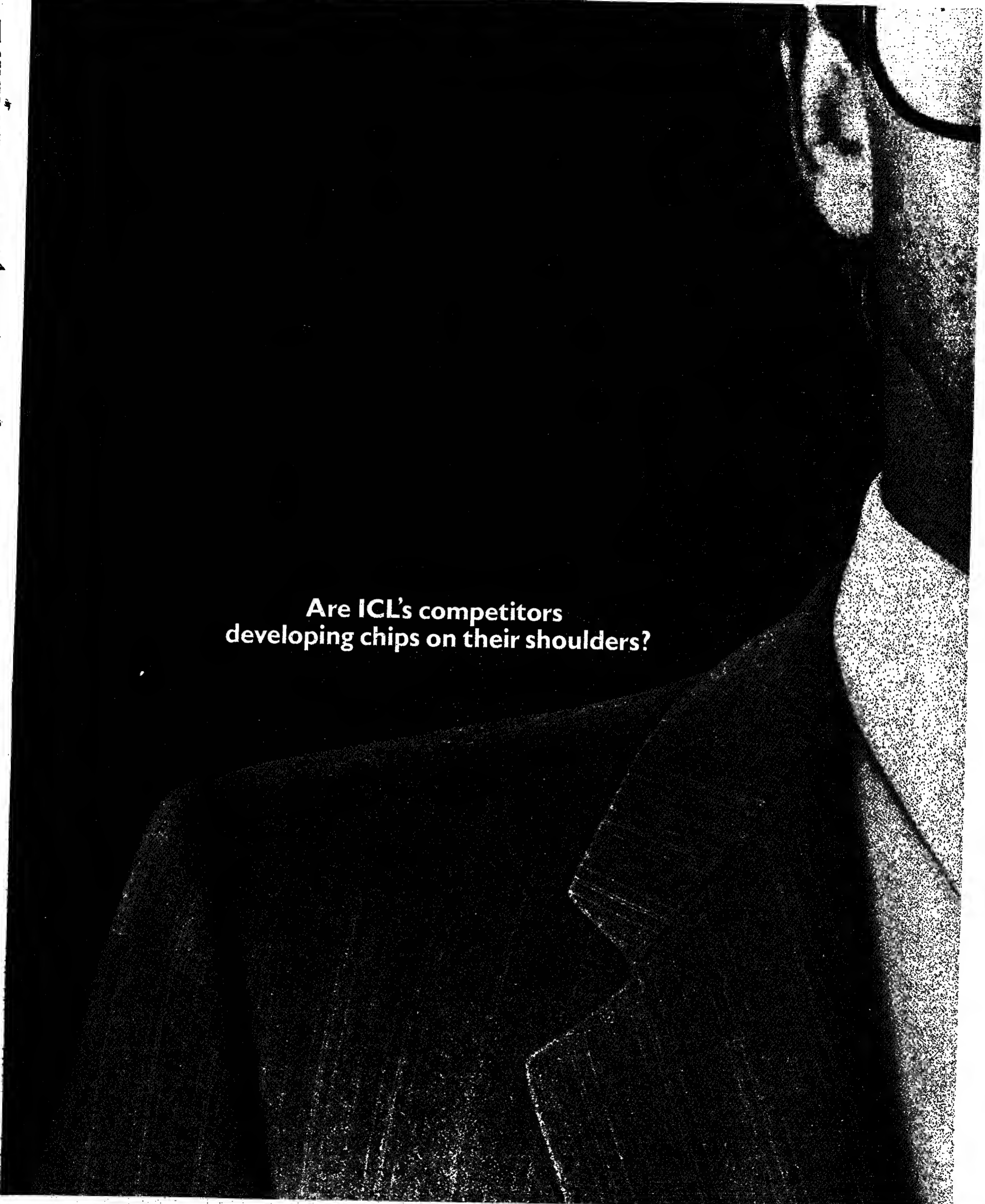
Christopher Wren

£1.7 million
an Mantegna

Cafe gets
an Italian
knight

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Seven in Ghana plot are executed

Seven people found guilty of plotting to overthrow the Ghanaian government were executed yesterday, Accra radio reported.

The men were sentenced to death in May and their plot was turned down last month by the Appeal Court.

The radio mentioned a plot named after the late President Kwame Nkrumah. The men were identified as Ibrahim Kwasi Ankrah, a former army officer, and two other officers, Samuel Agyemangpong and another man.

The men were sentenced to death in March in connection with a plot to overthrow the government. The plot was said to be a well-planned and sophisticated one, involving the use of a radio station as a base for operations.

Journalists on hunger strike

Journalists in Accra went on a hunger strike yesterday to demand a move by the government to close a newspaper house following a dispute.

The journalists said the government's move to close the newspaper was an attempt to silence the press and to suppress a plan to reform the media.

Poles detained after rally

Two Polish opposition leaders were detained by police after a rally in Accra yesterday. The rally was held in support of the Polish Solidarity movement.

The police said the two men were detained because they were carrying materials that were considered to be subversive.

Death at 112

An 112-year-old man died in Accra yesterday. He was the oldest man in the country.

Paris bomb

A small bomb exploded in Paris yesterday, causing minor damage. The explosion occurred in a crowded area.

Cabinet quits

The cabinet of a government in a foreign country has resigned. The resignation was announced yesterday.

£10m paint

A contract for £10 million worth of paint has been awarded to a company. The contract is for the supply of paint for a large project.

US attacked

The United States has been attacked by a group of people. The attack was carried out in a public place.

Drumedair

A company has been awarded a contract for the supply of drumedair. The contract is for the supply of drumedair for a large project.

£10m winner

A company has won a £10 million contract. The contract is for the supply of a large quantity of goods.

Sexism class

A class on sexism has been held. The class was attended by a large number of people.

Market

The market has been volatile. There has been a significant increase in the price of a major commodity.

Clemency hopes fading after tearful reunion on Malaysia death row

From M G G Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Mrs Sue Chambers spent three hours yesterday morning with her condemned son, John Kevin Chambers, one of two Australians sentenced to death for drug trafficking and soon to mount the gallows of Kuala Lumpur's Padu Prison.

Red-eyed and puffily-faced after the meeting, Mrs Chambers was rushed through the prison's iron gates and into a waiting car, supplied by the Australian High Commission, and whisked away. She told reporters that her son "have about it all ... it is very upsetting."

The second Australian on death row, Brian Geoffrey Barlow, was visited by his 17-year-old sister, Michelle. His mother, Mrs Barbara Barlow, was not up to making the visit yesterday and will instead go to the prison this morning.

No date has been set for the execution of British-born Barlow, aged 20, formerly of Trent Vale, Stoke on Trent, and of Chambers, aged 28, of Perth, Western Australia. Government sources, however, say they could be hanged as early as Thursday and any delay will not exceed a fortnight.

The hangings will be the first in Malaysia of Caucasians since the Japanese Occupation in the Second World War.

The two were doomed on Saturday when the Pardons Board in Penang rejected their appeals for clemency and the Governor, Mr Tun Awang Hassan, ordered the sentences to be carried out.

Barlow's lawyer, Mr Karpal Singh, will attempt to ask the Governor today for a stay of execution pending other possible legal measures. But Mr Singh admitted that "barring a miracle the executions will be carried out and soon".

Mrs Barlow is also appealing for clemency to Malaysia's King-elect, Sultan Mahmood Iskandar.

Normally executions are carried out within five days of the Pardons Board's decision, but Malaysian authorities have said reasonable time will be given for the next of kin to come from Australia. However, since they are already here, there may be no need to delay further.

The three women arrived just hours after the Pardon Board's decision, highlighting one aspect of cheque-book

journalism. Their visits were organized and paid for by two Australian television stations and a newspaper and had been kept secret from the rest of the press corps. This has upset local and foreign newsmen alike.

Barlow and Chambers were arrested in November 1983 as they left Penang Airport for Australia with 179 grammes of heroin. They were sentenced to death in August last year and their appeals to the Supreme Court were rejected a few months later.

The Government's reluctance to hang women and whites was overcome three years ago when a 49-year-old grandmother was hanged for drug trafficking. It seems imminent that the Barlow and Chambers' case is about to break the second barrier.

Peer's protest: Lord Gifford, sponsor of the National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners Abroad, said in a statement:

"I am deeply saddened by the taking of life in cases of this kind. I am appalled at the decision on Kevin Barlow in particular because I believe he may well be innocent."

Barlow's family afraid plea will fail

The family of British born Kevin Barlow, facing a death sentence in Malaysia, yesterday said they expected a last-minute plea for clemency to fail.

Barlow's uncle, Mr Bill Austin, said from his Stoke-on-Trent home that he believed his nephew's fate was sealed as soon as he was arrested.

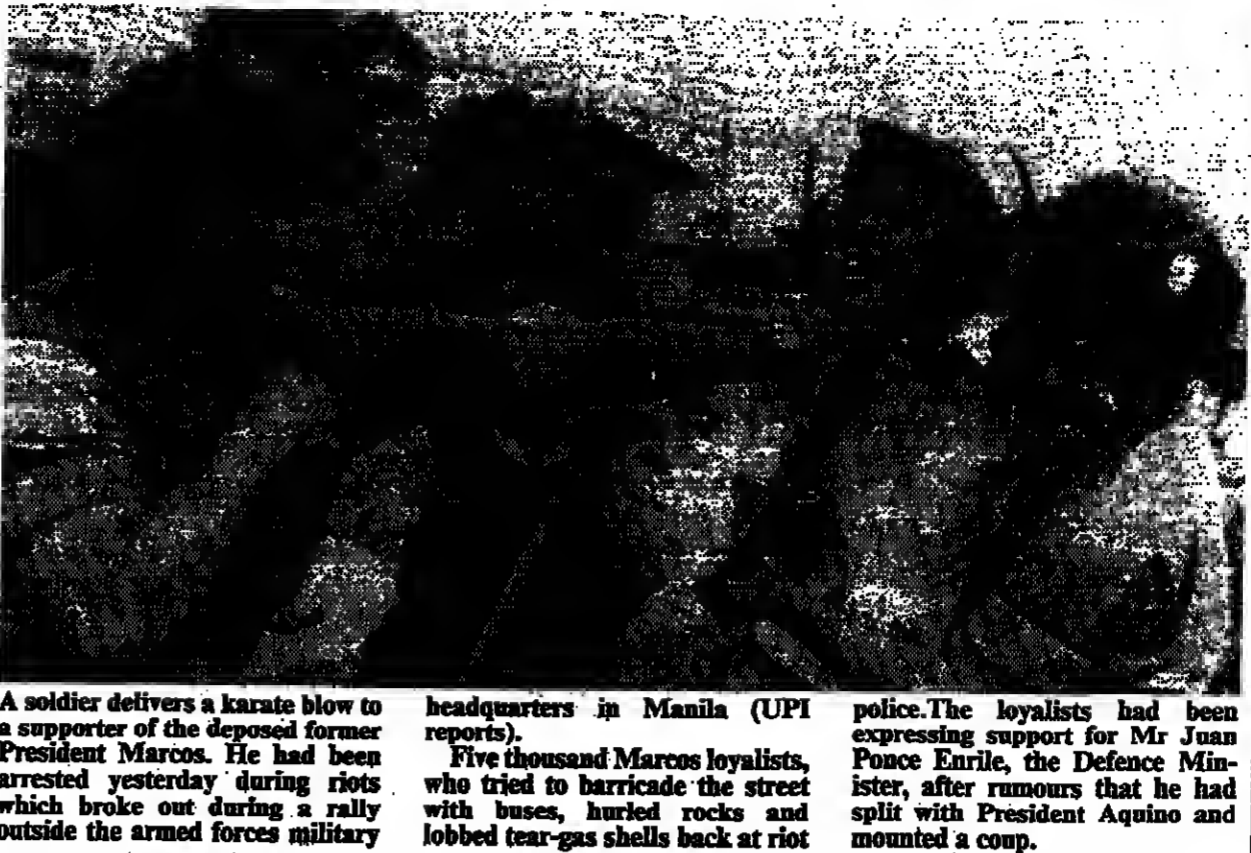
Mr Austin, aged 36, said he feared the Malaysian authorities had decided at an early stage to make an example of Barlow, aged 28, whether he was guilty or not.

Mr Austin said he had twice telephoned his sister, Mrs Barbara Barlow, since she arrived in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur to make a last-minute plea for clemency.

Mr Austin said: "It will just fall on deaf ears, I should imagine."

"I just can't see any way the Malaysian authorities will stand back from what they have already decided."

Mr Austin said his sister was extremely shocked to be told of the Parole Board's decision to uphold the death sentence.



Colombia landslip kills 15

Bogota (AP) — A huge landslide that crashed across a highway in southern Colombia killed at least 15 people, according to official reports. Witnesses were quoted as saying 200 may have died.

The disaster occurred on Saturday near the town of La Piragua, 22 miles from the Ecuadorian border.

Witnesses said a smaller landslide blocked the highway, and people were walking across the mud-covered area and buses were waiting when the second landslide struck.

ROME: The Pope, due to visit Colombia next month, yesterday expressed grief over the tragedy.

Reagan standards under fire Row over 'vetting' of judges

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan launched a determined counter-attack at the weekend to ensure that Democratic opponents do not thwart his attempt to leave a distinct conservative stamp on the judiciary well into the next century.

He has been stunned by surprisingly successful Democratic moves to block the process, which has already gone far enough to leave a lasting impression on the federal bench.

Although political vetting of potential judges is, strictly speaking, disallowed, in reality new judges tend to share Mr Reagan's conservative ideology and especially his strong anti-abortion opinions.

Two small polyps removed from President Reagan's intestines during a five-hour medical examination on Friday were benign, his personal physician announced on Saturday. Mr Reagan was given the news as he rested at the Camp David retreat.

In his weekly radio address on Saturday he claimed that criticism of his judicial nominations were politically motivated and denounced "partisan use" of the Senate process for confirming nominations.

He said criticism of his nominations was aimed at qualified conservatives who simply failed to conform to "liberal ideology".

Many legal scholars and Democratic senators however have criticised the standards of his appointments in his second term.

A fortnight ago the Senate judiciary committee for the first time rejected one of Mr Reagan's nominations. They turned down Mr Jefferson Sessions as a federal district judge in Mobile, Alabama on the grounds that he had made racially insensitive remarks.

Last month the committee voted nine-nine on recommending Mr Daniel Manion, a conservative Indiana lawyer for a seat on the US court of appeal in Chicago. The full Senate will now vote on the nomination.



Geoffrey Smith

When I first flew into Oslo 20 years ago I felt that Norway was a country very much on the edge of Europe, not only geographically but socially and psychologically as well. It was an impression confirmed on subsequent visits, and never more than during the referendum campaign in 1972 when the Norwegians voted to stay out of the European Community.

The principal reason for that decision was a fear that Norway's distinctive way of life would be Europeanized. "Life is good in Norway; don't let Brussels ruin it" - that was the tenor of much of the argument at that time.

But the most powerful of all the impressions I received in Oslo last week was of Norway's increasing sense of European identity. The question of membership of the European Community is now coming back on to the political agenda for the first time since the referendum, and under the Labour minority Government that took office there is a deliberate Europeanizing of Norwegian foreign and defence policies.

New generation with new ideas

Another Norwegian application to join the Community will certainly not come before the next general election in 1989. Even then no party may be willing to risk such a controversial initiative. So it may be that Norway will wait either until the late 90s, or until some unforeseen development precipitates the issue.

But it now seems to be a question of when rather than whether. That is because of the way in which attitudes are changing in the political parties and among other opinion-formers.

Few of those who wanted to join in 1972 have changed their minds in the meantime. A new political generation, which does not feel bound by that decision, has come along since then. There is also a special reason why a number on the left who opposed membership last time are now in favour.

It was accepted on both sides of the debate 14 years ago that one of the purposes of being in the Community was to solidify the Western Alliance. For many on the left it was a particular reason for opposition.

But now Europe is seen either as a potential third force between the superpowers or as a counterweight to the United States within the alliance. Anti-Americanism has therefore become a reason for going in rather than staying out of the Community.

That is why I found left-wingers in Oslo last week, whom I remember as passionately opposed in 1972, now clearly in favour.

The same spirit, though in modified form, is evident in the new Government. Its loyalty to Nato is not in question, but it wants to keep its distance from the United States and to strengthen European influence within the alliance.

It might be unwise to make too much of the recent "footnote episode" when the Norwegian minister formally reserved Norway's position on SDI at a meeting of Nato defence ministers. Such a formal expression of disagreement is not likely to set a pattern for Norway's conduct.

Drawing closer to European family

Nonetheless, it is indicative of the new Government's more critical attitude towards the United States. It is not only on the Labour left that Europe is now seen as a balancing force against American domination.

The Europeanizing of Norwegian foreign policy has other effects. There is no possibility of Norway becoming a member of Opec because that would be out of keeping with the country's position in the European family. Limited co-operation is the most that is in prospect.

Under the new Government, there will be more emphasis on the need for disarmament, more hopeful noises about a Nordic nuclear free zone - though probably without any expectation that anything will come of the idea - and possibly less evident assertion of Norwegian rights in its northern waters where Soviet forces are increasingly active.

For Norway's neighbours the Europeanizing of its foreign policy may have a double-edged effect because it represents a tendency not only to associate the country with Europe but also to distinguish it from the United States.

Nicaragua holds 'US mercenary'

From Alan Tomlinson Managua

The Nicaraguan Army says it has captured an American mercenary soldier fighting with US-backed rebels in southern Nicaragua.

The Defence Ministry said the man, identified only as Mr Lallo Warnes, was taken prisoner a week ago in combat near the Costa Rican border. It described him as a "mercenary agent" sent to Costa Rica "by his superior officers" in the United States to fight with the Contra rebels.

Mr Warnes is believed to be the first American to be taken prisoner in the guerrilla war which has attracted a number of US citizens, some of them veterans of the Vietnam war, to fight on the side of the Contras who are trying to overthrow Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista Government.

Two Americans were killed two years ago when a Contra helicopter was shot down while attacking a Sandinista army barracks. They had been members of Civilian Military Assistance, one of several private US organizations which assist the Contras.

The capture of Mr Warnes near the south eastern Nicaraguan town of Nueva Guinea is likely to embarrass the Contras at a time when President Reagan is having difficulty in persuading the US Congress to renew official military supplies to them.

The Contras recently captured eight West German aid workers in the same area, holding them for 25 days. The released prisoners said they believed the rebels had hoped to capture armed East Germans in order to help Mr Reagan by demonstrating that mercenaries from the Soviet block were fighting with the Sandinistas.

Aid to the Contras was cut off by Congress in 1984 after the Central Intelligence Agency admitted having taken an active part in the mining of Nicaragua's ports. Since then the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives has agreed only to provide humanitarian assistance to them.

Cobra plague keeps police on their toes

Dhaka (Reuters) - Guards can't shoot and prisoners can't sleep because cobras are coming out of the woodwork in a police station near here.

One frightened officer found a snake in his desk drawer, but followed orders not to shoot because disturbing sounds might annoy other reptiles nesting in the cracked walls of the 150-year-old building, the state-owned newspaper Dainik Bangla reported yesterday.

The officer said another cobra dropped onto his colleague's desk from a crack on the roof only a few days ago.

One officer told the newspaper policemen and prisoners had now been asked to stay awake at nights "in avert possible cobra assaults".

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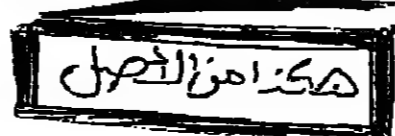
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Sikhs reject Delhi land transfer plan and bring accord near to collapse

From Kuldeep Nayar, Delhi

The accord on Punjab between the Sikhs and the Prime Minister of India is on the verge of collapse and confrontation is building up between Punjab, where a Sikh-majority rules, and Delhi.

The Sikh Akali party, which rules Punjab, has rejected the new plan on the transfer of Chandigarh, which it has been sharing as capital with Haryana since 1966 when the bigger state of Punjab was divided into two states: Punjabi-speaking Punjab and Hindi-speaking Haryana.

The crucial part of the accord signed in last July was Chandigarh's transfer to Punjab in exchange for "some Hindi-speaking villages" from the state to Haryana.

A commission, headed by Justice D.A. Desai, the Law Commission's chairman and a former judge in the Supreme

Court of India, will identify the 70,000 acres of land which the earlier commission, under Justice E.S. Venkataramiah, awarded to Haryana in exchange for Chandigarh without identifying the area.

The Punjab Cabinet, which rejected the proposal on Saturday, has said that the terms of reference given to the Desai commission do not differentiate between Punjabi and Hindi-speaking areas of the state, while under the accord only "some Hindi-speaking" villages are to be transferred.

Another Punjab objection is that while arguing before the Venkataramiah commission it had identified 45,000 acres of land which the commission "accepted" but found "inadequate".

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the Punjab Chief Minister, during his two meetings on Saturday

with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, expressed his willingness for the Desai commission to identify the balance of the 25,000 acres but not the entire 70,000.

On Friday the commission had been asked to submit its report within 24 hours to enable the central Government to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab on June 21, a date which was fixed when January 26, the date mentioned in the accord, could not be kept.

But the deadline was changed to July 15 after Mr Barnala's public statement that it would make "a mockery of judicial verdict".

● AMRITSAR: Three children were hacked to death at Moga, 80 miles from Amritsar, and two suspected Sikh separatists killed in separate incidents yesterday in the Punjab (AFP reports).



An emotional welcome for the freed Beirut captives Philippe Rochot, left, and Georges Hansen, on their arrival in Paris

Hostages' return wins prime TV time

From Susan MacDonald Paris

An emotional welcome greeted the two French hostages released in Beirut, on their arrival at Orly airport on Saturday evening. The moment was transmitted live over the start of the France-Brazil World Cup match on France's second television channel, for which the two work.

Viewers saw Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen being embraced by their wives and children at the foot of the aircraft, while M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, looked on smiling. Philippe Rochot, looking considerably thinner, said they had been correctly treated, with three meals a day.

The released men were part of a four-man television crew abducted in Beirut last March. A total of seven Frenchmen are still being held, of whom one may have been killed. The new Government's overtures to Iran and Syria are thought to have secured the two hostages' freedom.

A breakthrough came when Mr Ali Reza Moayeri, Iran's Deputy Prime Minister, visited Paris in May and in early June after Mr Massoud Rajavi, one of Iran's main opposition leaders, who has lived in exile in France since 1981, left "voluntarily".

Soviet captain accused over Greek tug death

Athens (UPI) — Police charged the captain of a Soviet cruise ship with manslaughter after the sinking of a Greek tugboat and the drowning of an engineer, a Merchant Marine Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Captain Constantine Sarokin, aged 55, skipper of the 21,460-ton Feodor Salapin, was also charged with causing a shipwreck through negligence.

The engineer was drowned on Friday in the port of Piraeus when the Soviet liner, with 210 passengers on board, increased its speed before the tug, which was guiding it out to sea, could detach itself from the liner.

The tug capsized and sank. Four of its five crew members swam to safety.

Christians held for not reciting Muslim creed

From A Correspondent, Cairo

Six Egyptian converts to Christianity have been detained over allegations that they "defamed" the Muslim faith: a charge which can bring them five-year prison terms.

Egyptian authorities are reluctant to discuss the case, but it is understood the arrests began in January when Muslim co-workers at the Ministry of Social Affairs filed a complaint against Miss Eman Mustafa Tewfik, who became a Protestant in 1978.

Since her arrest, three members of her family and two from another family have been detained for refusing to recite the Muslim creed: "There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet."

Amnesty International is expressing concern.

Dhaka takes control of enclaves

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

Bangladesh has decided to set up two police stations to take control of its two enclaves in the Indian state of West Bengal separated from Bangladesh by a strip of Indian territory, government officials said yesterday.

The decision was taken as Major General Mahmudul Hasan, the Interior Minister, flew at the weekend to Dabagram and Angorpota enclaves, the first visit by a senior Bangladesh leader to the hamlets since independence in 1972. "It is our land and we shall see that it remains ours," General Hasan was quoted as telling an enclave gathering. There have been violent clashes between Indian border forces and some of the 12,000 residents.

ence in 1972. "It is our land and we shall see that it remains ours," General Hasan was quoted as telling an enclave gathering. There have been violent clashes between Indian border forces and some of the 12,000 residents.

Tableware town losing its edge

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Hiroshi Nakayama was feeling under the weather and not just because he had made a night of it.

He and his friends, fresh back from a trade show in the United States, have one subject when they meet in the tiny bars and restaurants of Tsubame: what the strong yen is doing to a town dependent on selling a single product in export markets.

No amount of alcohol softens the reality that export-dependent firms like Mr Nakayama's stainless steel tableware company are under strong and perhaps fatal pressure. Already one or two firms have gone bankrupt. Officially about 200 jobs have been lost but the true figure is much higher when so-called part-time workers are considered.

Mr Nakayama saw the same thing happen when he lived in Sheffield. What happened there is now happening to Sheffield's Japanese equivalent. Much less of the town's stainless steelware is being packaged for Harrods and

other backyard operations grinding, polishing or making the packaging. Working conditions are Dickensian. Payment for polishing is calculated in sen, a one-hundredth part of a yen. Polishing work on a single fork starts at 60 sen.

Mr Kikabei Sakatsume, aged 65, shows a mouthful of gold and silver teeth as he recounts how he and his wife Mitsui have had their noses to the grindstone for 40 years, shaping and polishing 3,000 knifes and forks a day at three yen each.

The rate used to be three and a half yen and now there is a "high yen penalty" - for every 10,000 yen of earnings, the parent company cuts back payments to the Sakatsumes by 700 yen.

In a Western economy Mr Nakayama and Tsubame could seek relief in buying cheaper raw materials from abroad, from China or competing South Korea. But the Japanese economy is not run like that.

The intricate web of relationships and arrangements means that the town's raw steel is bought by the Flatware Manufacturers' Association from expensive Japanese steel producers who give 120 days' credit. Imports, which do not endear Tsubame to Japanese steelmakers, must be paid for immediately.

"The strong yen should be helping us but taxes, petrol and electricity are not coming down. If we were getting some of the benefits of this strong yen we could survive this reduction in income but we're not getting any benefit. The big trading companies do all the importing and they don't reduce their prices," says Mr Hidenari Sasaki, who runs a houseware firm.

The Japanese Government is ready with loans for firms whose exports have declined by more than 20 per cent over last year's figures but the interest rate is comparable to that on the open market.

Since January a fund of 30 billion yen has been available to help firms switch to products for the domestic market. Few firms appear to have taken up the offer.

In Tsubame the reason for that is quickly clear: no-one has any idea what to switch to. Japanese may dine out in French and Italian restaurants but whether they eat hamburgers or sushi at home, they nearly always use chopsticks.

Beyond hotels, restaurants, clubs and companies there is no market for flatware in Japan.

Problems of the soaring yen Part 1

British Home Stores these days. Instead the shipments come from Taiwan and South Korea.

When the yen was traded at 240 to the dollar (today's exchange rate is around 250 to the pound sterling) Japan's low-tech industries such as tableware, textiles, porcelain and toys mopped up export orders in the US, the Middle East and Europe.

Encouraged by the Government through the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in the early years of Japan's post-war industrial ascendancy, whole areas went over to the production of one particular line.

Tsubame, two hours on the bullet train north-west of Tokyo, has specialized in knives, forks and spoons for export since the 1920s, the latest industrial line to supplement agriculture which the town has not been able to survive on since the 1800s. Even today its factories, perched in the corners of rice paddies, are monuments to the fragility of its industry.

Tsubame is stainless-steel houseware. Practically the whole town, with a population of 45,000, is dependent on the industry one way or another. There are 1,500 firms turning out flatware with probably another 1,500 mother-and-fa-

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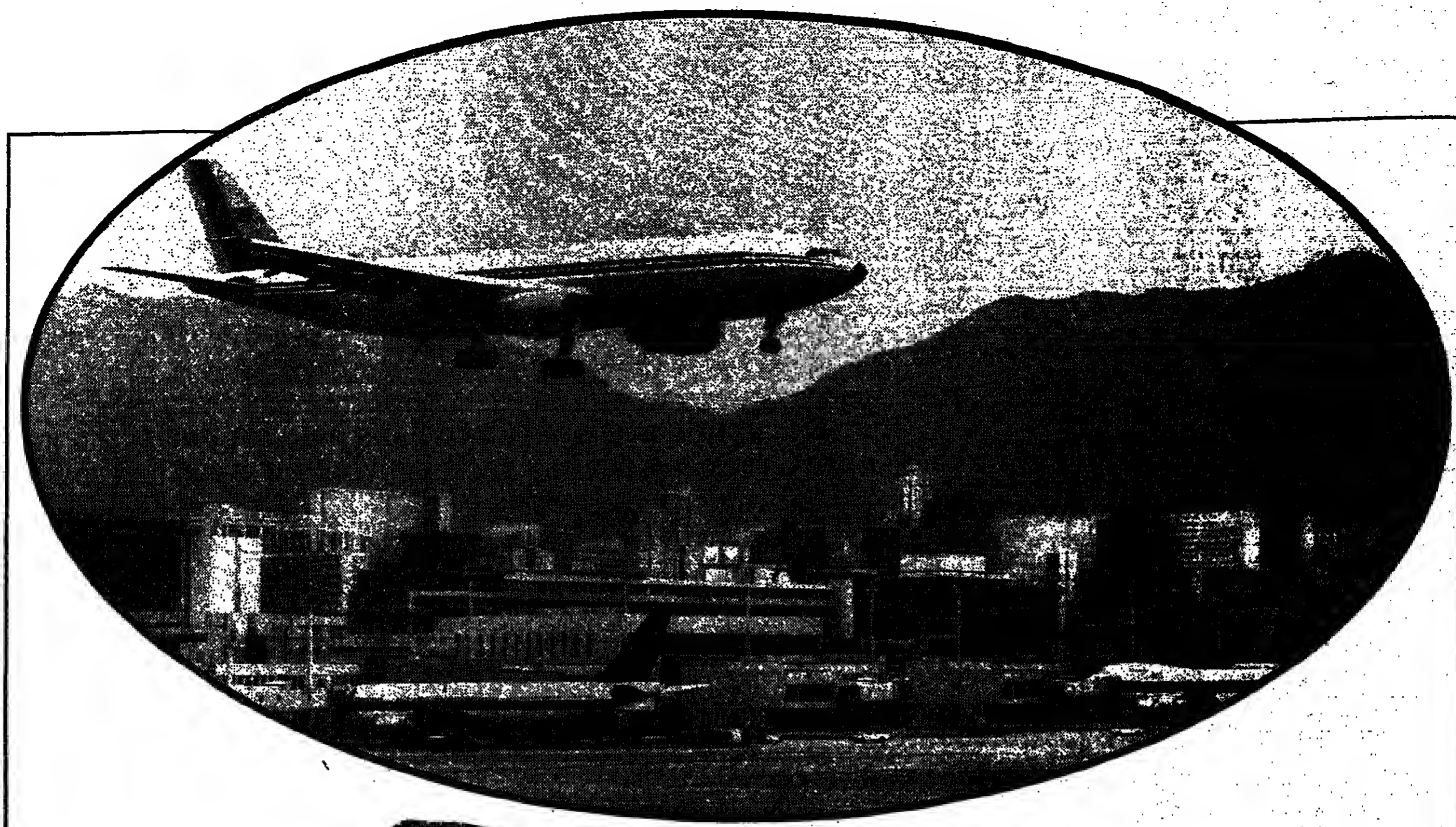
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Mr Hiroshi Nakayama, right, who has seen it all before in Sheffield, and his father contemplate a grim outlook.



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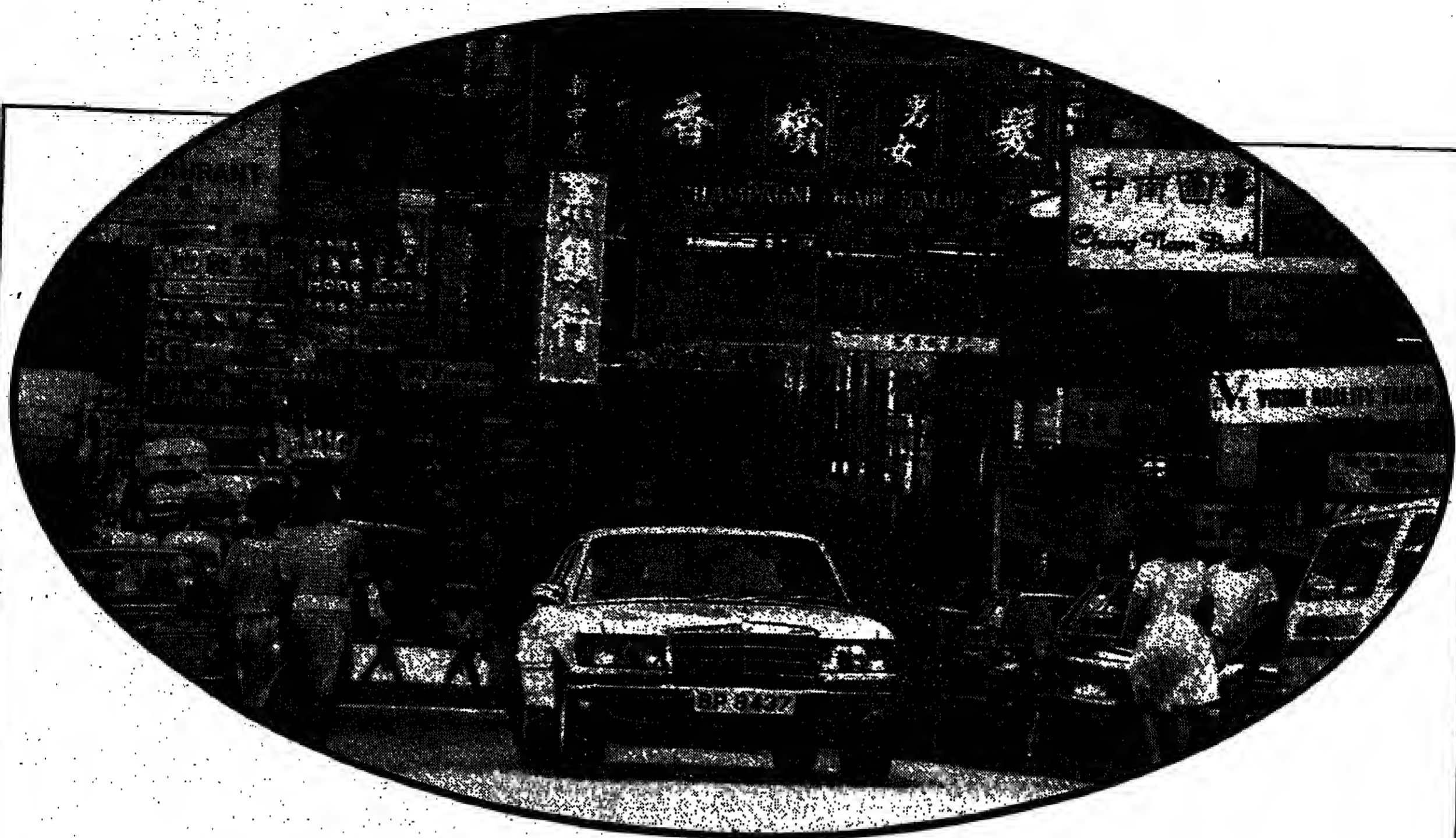
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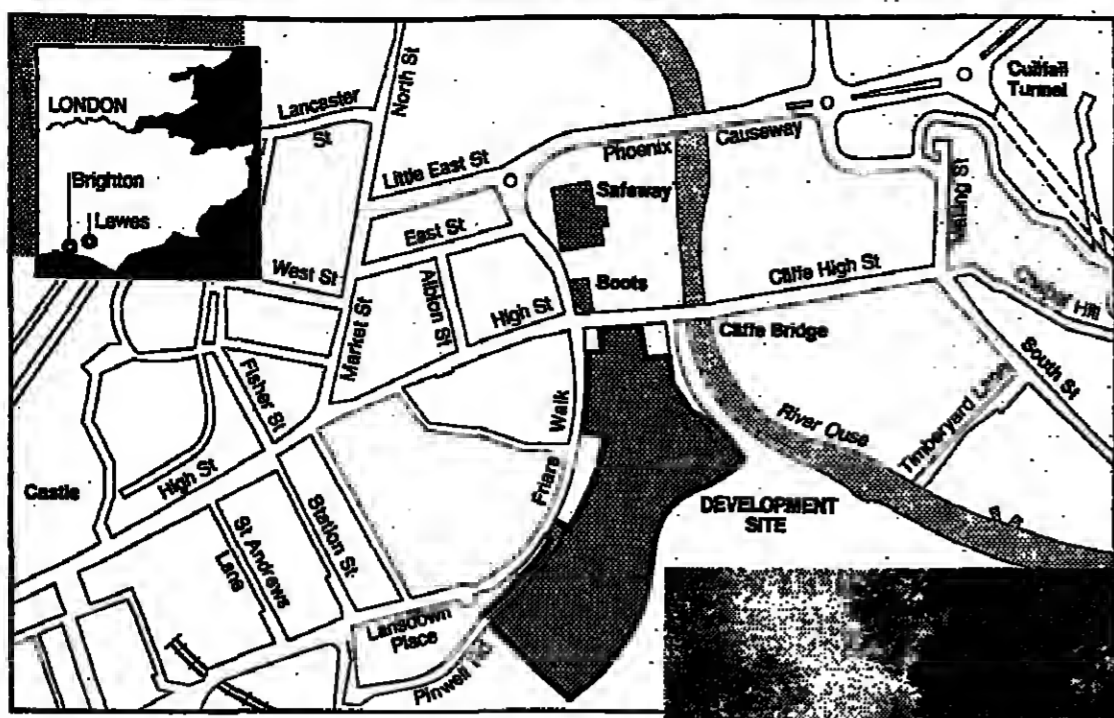
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A fierce planning battle is shaking the traditional, solid conservatism of Lewes in Sussex. Bryan Appleyard reveals the symbolic crisis of conscience now afflicting the local Tory squirearchy

Yeoman guard is called to arms

The yeomanry of Lewes — academics, traders, conservationists and Giorgio, the proprietor — met at Aladdin's Cafe, on South Street, with its deep-buttoned banquettes and wood-effect Formica. With a 1,100-year history of defensive warfare at their backs, they were once again stiffening the sinews and summoning up the blood. Waitrose wanted to build a superstore — but here were a score of Sussex men who would know the reason why.

Yes, it's a planning battle like a hundred others. British Rail wants to sell a spit of marshy land, stretching along the River Ouse into the town centre. From the Dark Ages it has discouraged builders, but now, by raising the land almost seven feet and improving the drainage, a superstore can be built, plus 124 flats and houses, 34 sheltered housing units, public lavatories and 300 car-parking spaces. It is a neat developer's package, combining welfare-compassion, social need, jobs, an up-market grocer and an amenity — a new lake has been thrown in — but the yeomen were not fooled.

They would fight as they had fought before to save their town, but this time the rules of war have been curiously changed. The political climate for such set-piece confrontations has been transformed, and the Lewes battle has become symbolic of the crisis of south-eastern affluence and the crisis of conscience within the Tory squirearchy.

The fight became big news just as Nicholas Ridley, the new Environment Secretary, had been heard musing about the environmental problem of the south-east. Economically, it has raced ahead of the rest of the country, and that has created development demands which it cannot accommodate.

Lewes is the county town, littered with architectural gems and home to a large collection of houses faced with mathematical tiles, deeply-glazed earthenware masquerading as bricks. Tom Paine lived here, as did Anne of Cleves, and the Prince Regent rode a coach and four down Keere Street for a bet. It is evidently in need of protection although it would suffer if turned into a museum.

It has never found a way of living comfortably with the car or with its proximity to Brighton and Eastbourne. The only river crossing used to be the narrow, hump-backed Cliffe Bridge, and lorries were, for some time, in danger of shaking South Street to pieces. The Sixties solution was an insane scheme for an inner relief road. That was abandoned in favour of a bypass and subsequently the Cullifail Tunnel. This took traffic under the immense chalk cliffs looming over the town.

Traffic almost vanished from the town centre, but has now risen again thanks to a large and very ill-designed Safeway and to the increasing use of the town as an alternative centre to Brighton. In 1979 a district plan allowed for development of the railway land, but last year, along came Waitrose and the developers Farmcote with a scheme that increased the permitted commercial element by half. The battle was on.

It immediately became clear that, as one councillor put it, "the wisdom of 1979 had given way to the reality of 1985".

The solid Tory district council was all set to give planning permission. The county council, Tory by virtue of a chairman's casting vote, said there were no highway criteria to stop the development, even though



Taking to the streets: Professor Bernard Harrison (above) in Lewes, a town unsettled by the proposed development (site and map, left)

should not be developed at all — merely that any development should be a good deal smaller. That is Eighties "realism" as compromise, and behind it lies the guilt-stricken sense that opposing any development whatever suggests you are somehow standing in the way of precisely the kind of thing that will help to take people out of the doldrums.

The perhaps over-reasonable yeomanry are an odd bunch. Academics from Sussex University made the most noise by writing to *The Times*. They are led by Bernard Harrison, the amiable and droll philosophy professor, much given to show-stopping quotes like "This development renders the tunnel inorganic; that is the gravamen of this dispute."

Sceptical of the sudden mobilization of the academics and some inaccuracies in *The Times* letter is Elisabeth Howard, a Labour veteran of previous set-piece Lewes conservation battles. But she is on the academics' side when it comes to Waitrose. Residents' associations, meanwhile, have sprung back into life everywhere.

Indeed, within the densely-packed centre of Lewes itself, it seems impossible to find anybody in favour of the scheme. The problem is that the only council representing Lewes alone is the town council, which has no power in the matter, and all around is wealthy semi-rural East Sussex that would like nothing more than better local shopping.

Yet there are — mainly Alliance — friends at county level who have flung back the county council's snooty nothing-to-do-with-us attitude by forcing the highways department to look at another traffic scheme for the town centre. It is a move intended to cause embarrassment.

The scheme involves widening a road to make it two-way, only possible by knocking down the recently-built Boots the Chemist.

The official county attitude, however, is that of Councillor Harry Hatcher, chairman of highways, who claims they have said all they need to say constitutionally by their comment that there is no simple traffic reason for refusing the scheme.

Apart from the Boots commando raid, however, it seems to be simply a question of waiting until the public inquiry opens on August 5. Opponents are aware of a dangerous calm: the people who actually want the scheme are either impatient district councillors or merely silent. In the Seventies those opponents may have been able to resist any development and win, but what about the realistic Eighties when even the rural Tories speak with forked tongues, paying lip-service to conservation but also wanting to do the right, hard-edged, wealth-creating thing?

For the south-east it is the price of success, the penalty of affluence that draws in multiple stores and property developers as if the north didn't exist. Such developers can no longer be categorized easily as a Bad Thing. Unemployment, however, is — and it leaves the middle classes with their conservationist instincts at war with their social consciences.

Wimbledon: game, set and profits

Today's tennis is not just a game. Andrew Duncan finds that business is really booming

Today at Wimbledon the healthy "ping" of cash registers will be as eloquent as the "pop" of a well-struck forehand smash on the centre court, for the All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club will be counting its income of about £1 million a day.

The unmistakable whiff of affluence and privilege, which still pervades one of Britain's premier sporting events, has been capitalized on with great skill to hype it into very big business indeed. The championship, which began in 1877 to raise money for repairing a pony roller on the croquet lawn, has seen profits increase from £300,000 in 1979 to £5,373,444 last year.

The club has resisted sponsorship and makes money from licenses, television, marquee and ticket sales. It employs two promotional consultants — Bagenal Harvey and the International Management Group — who have offices near each other in the West End but are light years apart in ideology.

They are rigidly correct about each other, as people are when drawn together by the common bond of money, but their different attitudes induce some schizophrenia within the club. It was IMG's chairman, Mark McCormack, who devised the idea of marketing the Wimbledon

Membership of the All England club, perhaps the most exclusive in the country, is inextricably linked to the finances of Wimbledon. There are only 375 members and a waiting list of 900 — about seven of whom will be given membership during the year. "We only fill dead men's or ladies' shoes", says secretary Chris Gorrige.

"Members are privileged, but they undergo quite a lot of hassle — with all the marquees they can't play on a hard court for five or six weeks.

It costs just £25 a year. In addition to a seat in the members' stand on the centre court, members are entitled to buy two centre court tickets for each day at one third the regular price.

Every five years, the club sells 2,100 debentures to help cover capital costs, which also entitle holders to a seat on the centre court. The current ones have a basic price of £500 and a premium of £5,000, plus VAT of £750. They are traded on the London Stock Exchange (the price this month is £16,615) and the best way to become a holder is to buy in now and then renew automatically when the next issue is announced.

By the terms of a 1934 agreement, championship profits are given to the Lawn Tennis Association for the promotion of tennis in this country. So why are there so few good British players compared with Sweden, which has a fraction of the budget? "We have only been affluent for the last few years", says Ian Peacock, executive director of the LTA. "We are embarking on a five-year programme to build 100 indoor courts, and it is likely to be a few years before we see the fruits of our efforts."

But it's good to know that Britain still ensures that the souvenirs are tasteful.

At present more than half the £1.5 million or so royalties from licensing come from Japan. Wimbledon marketing director Rob McCowan proudly displays some of the products. There's a necklace: tennis jewellery is important in Japan. And they like things like spectacle frames — you see the subtle Flying W on the side of those.

"This year in England, to celebrate the tenth anniversary, we are producing a poster (£4.50, unframed) on good quality paper. We are also putting our new logo on the necks of champagne bottles, and we have prepared some gift items for the first time: a nice soap for £3 made by the Queen's suppliers, Elizabeth Shaw chocolates for £1.99, Wimbledon jam made by Tiptree and selling for £1.35, and a super large bath towel for £15."

Bagenal Harvey, meanwhile, administers most of the tasteful advertising with

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 983

CROSSWORD puzzle grid with clues. ACROSS: 1 Ancient Cambodians (5), 4 Crew compartment (7), 8 Of sound (5), 9 Musquash (7), 10 Ant bear (8), 11 Documents folder (4), 13 Cahu naval base (5,6), 17 Habitual procedure (5), 18 Light meal place (5,3), 21 Italian gypsies (7), 22 18th cent thin scarf (5), 23 Significant (7), 24 Cape Province people (5). DOWN: 1 Arab citadel (6), 2 Lesser (5), 3 Recuperation (8), 4 Including all (13), 5 Espionage (4), 6 Pouch (7), 7 Walk unsteadily (6), 12 Christ's cross (8), 14 Having died out (7), 15 Shameless (6), 16 Powerful shock (6), 19 Fish head (5), 20 Smear (4).

Marriott Hotels Weekday Summer Sale. Up to 50% off. PARIS, Avenue George V; LONDON, Grosvenor Square; AMSTERDAM, Leidseplein; ATHENS, Syngrou Avenue; VIENNA, Parkring. It makes even more sense to use Marriott hotels in Europe now that we've reduced our prices by up to 50%. The central location of our hotels make them perfect for both meetings and entertainment while our in-house business facilities and first class accommodation provide a superb business environment — but now at a reduced price. The Marriott Summer Sale offer — it's a better way of doing business. For details & reservations phone London 01-439 0281.

Theatre of life or death

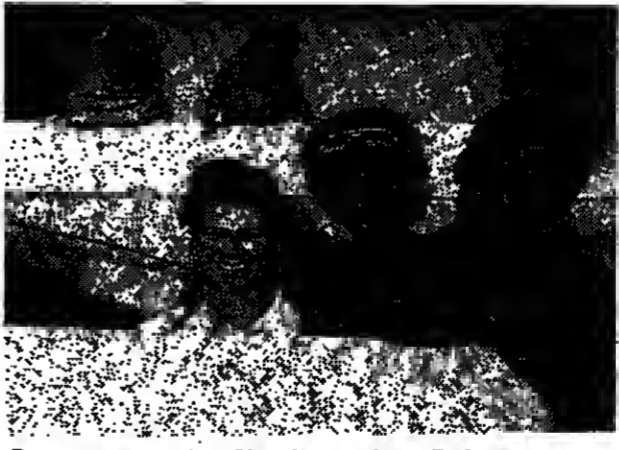
How two British puppeteers are helping to halt the march of deserts and famine in Sudan

At Shendi in northern Sudan two British puppeteers, Ann Shroobree and Bill Hamblett, have built a puppet theatre. Sitting under the desert stars, up to 1,000 villagers watch a simple puppet drama. In the story, Granny Fatima tells her lazy grandson Ali to take their goat to graze on the one remaining tree in the vicinity. The tree is actually a genie or tree spirit which avoids Ali's axe by blowing smoke in his face. It urges Ali to plant trees to shelter the land and restore life to the village.

By adapting stories from the rich northern Sudanese folklore tradition and by training local puppeteers to give shows, Shroobree and Hamblett are promoting the simple message that trees halt the march of deserts.

Local schools and youth clubs have been involved in writing scripts for the shows and the participation of women, who are usually left out of

agricultural extension work, is considered vital. An early objective has been to encourage women to build more energy-efficient household fires (requiring less wood) and to realize the potential of trees for cash income (through, for example, berries, nuts and gum). At the same time the project, managed by forester Stephen Bristol, has built tree nurseries for raising seedlings which the communities will plant in shelter belts and wind breaks. The puppet shows have proved so successful in stimulating interest in trees that other development agencies in Sudan now want to organize their own. Quietly Band Aid is now disbursing its £60 million or so raised in the past year to fight drought and famine in Sudan and the Sahelian belt, and one of the organizations to benefit is the British charity, SOS Sahel, originally set up in 1983 by Baroness Jane Ewart-Biggs. The tree-planting programme is its first major project. It has identified one of the bottlenecks in the whole process of desertification lead-



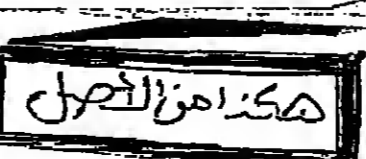
Puppet-masters: Ann Shroobree and two Sudanese helpers

ing to famine as lack of basic extension facilities for agriculture — for it is no use giving villagers a fast-growing tree seedling if they do not have the know-how and tools to tend it. The idea of using local puppet groups to get the message across was pioneered by Green Deserts, another British charity.

SOS Sahel's executive director, Dr Nigel Cross, is somewhat different from the dozens of eager agronomists, sociologists and self-appointed Third World experts. He has a doctorate in literature. "If you have a degree in English literature you are not an obvious candidate to 'save the world' — say more than a pop star", he says. "However, I believe literature is as good a training as any other for sensitizing one to anthropological and social issues."

So it seems that plays, drama and literature are clearly untapped areas in the development process. Come in Peter Brook. Andrew Lycett

Further information from SOS Sahel International, 22 Baron Street, London N1 01-837 9129.



MONDAY PAGE

The tie that still binds

The meeting, in an over-bright hotel room in Dublin south...

The object of their agonizing was the republic's latest political hot potato: divorce.

Perched on hard chairs beneath gilt chandeliers, the doubters, the desperate and the intractable...

The discussion, organized by the Fine Gael pro-divorce lobby, ricocheted geographically from heaven to Dallas (Fennell: "It's ludicrous to compare Irish society with Dallas, we're a long way behind that").

One well-dressed woman made a vehement little speech which began: "How is it realistically possible for a middle-aged wife with five children to exercise her right to remarry?"

Several of the audience had heard the same woman ask the same question at a pro-divorce coffee morning earlier in the week.

Fennell, the Minister of State for Women's Affairs, opened the floodgates of reform when she started a battered wives' home in 1975.

Fennell's interest, as she told the meeting, has been "in the woman's role in marriage breakdown".

"The First Wife could be divorced against her will," would lose her Inheritance Rights...

"Divorce Hurts. Have Compassion for the Loyal Partner and Children. Vote No", says the anti-divorce group Family Solidarity.

"Evidence is now emerging that very few separated and deserted women want to remarry," claims the recently formed Women Against Divorce...

This Thursday, the Irish people will vote on the thorny issue of divorce.

Sally Brompton heard the arguments, both for and against

ment as 'anti-woman, anti-family, anti-Christian and anti-constitution'.

While some women still try to unravel the legal, political and religious implications of the proposed legislation others see their decision as clear-cut.

Breda had not intended to speak at the meeting, but she was so incensed by the anti-divorce dogma presented by the flying agents...

Despite the fact that Ann Carolan has a British divorce and married her second husband, John, in an English register office in 1982...

Time for some tough talking

From John Mason, Grange Road, South Croymon, London.

TALKBACK

From the Rev. Roger Striupp, The Vicarage, Fordinbridge, Hampshire.

I sympathize with the writer of "sleeping partners" who is obviously a caring mother.

As a parent of three, I was taken by surprise on the staircase at 7 o'clock one morning.

As to parents who do not know how to go about raising an objection, how about: "I want to raise an objection."

From Mrs J. Sharrack, Causton Road, Brize Norton, Oxon.

I fail to see how your anonymous contributor finds sleeping partners in her house a "delicate issue".

Name and address supplied. My son of 16 had been "going steady" with his girlfriend, six months his junior...

From Jane Naylor, Avon Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire.

As a mother of five teenagers, I am shocked to read that this family obviously encourage these "alley cat" relationships of their son.

As a family we are very open about all subjects: contraception, abortion, live-in-lovers etc.

The subject of boyfriends staying has occurred, but in our case no girlfriends yet. Both daughters have said that they feel it would not be right to expect to sleep with their boyfriends in our house...

My instant reaction was one of thankfulness that they had taken such a mature and responsible attitude.

I asked if her parents knew, and was told they did not. I assured my son that I would not tell them.

Perhaps this is what is wrong with the world today. Parents think they must be with it. My 15-year-old son's comment was: "You would think he would have had the decency to ask first."

Penny Perlick is on holiday

Deserted mother, against divorce

I am angry about what was done to me and my family

Mary Masterson was under the impression that she was happily married until her civil engineer-husband of 22 years sold their IRE38,000 family home...



Despite the fact that Ann Carolan has a British divorce and married her second husband, John, in an English register office in 1982...



Divorced, but still living in mortal sin Ann Carolan

The Irish environment is so repressive

Ashamed of not remarrying

If I can't get a divorce I'll have children anyway

When Máire Doyle and Paul Barnitt moved into their new flat nine months ago they exchanged wedding rings.

divorce then I'll have them anyway because I won't deprive myself and Paul of a family simply because of the legal problems.

Both Máire and Paul's parents are strict Catholics. "I go to church irregularly but I feel that I am regarded as a bad person because I am living with someone who is not my husband", says Máire.

How a child cracked the colour code

First Person Chris Campling

It is impossible to be South African - of any racial classification - and not to be obsessively colour conscious.

course we had a maid - we're South African, aren't we? So why should Kate call her anything but "Eugenie" - or, to be more specific, "my Genie"?

Midges won't bite YOU! Really effective JUNGLE FORMULA repellents, against mosquitoes, flies, midges, and other insects...

LONRHO The legal proceedings being brought in Denver by Lonrho against Dan Meyers and his Crystals company are undertaken with the full support of the Zambian Government.

Making money out of money-making

Today an exhibition opens in London that celebrates the Royal Mint's 1,100th anniversary. Alan Hamilton meets the modern Mint's chief executive

Dr Jeremy Gerhard must be one of the only manufacturers anywhere who relishes the thought of inflation...

Over the 11 years since the Mint was put on a commercial footing, 24 per cent of its sales have been in making the UK coinage for circulation...

The Royal Mint is a separate government department and Dr Gerhard, its Deputy Master, who acts as its chief executive and accounting officer...

Since 1975 the operations of the Royal Mint have been financed by means of a Trading Fund in accordance with the 1973 Government Trading Funds Act...

Profit in 1985 exceeded £5m

are the Crown Suppliers and the Stationery Office. It means to effect that the Royal Mint has to be managed as a commercial enterprise...

Its corporate plan covering a five-year period is "rolled forward" each year and is an important instrument of management control...

Making the standard British coinage offers the Mint the least opportunity for commercial enterprise. As Dr Gerhard explains: "The UK coinage is a monopoly - our only monopoly - so our profit is restricted..."



and sell pieces of metal. When we deliver coins to the banks we collect the face value and pass it straight on to the Treasury.

But the UK coinage is still big business. In April of this year approximately 11,500 million coins of all denominations were in circulation...

Colo is curious stuff, and not at all like paper money. You could, in theory at least, deposit a £1 note with the

Bank of England and earn interest on it, but you can do no such thing with a £1 coin. There is a net loss of coins every year; they just disappear, presumably down the backs of the nation's sofas.

Every Monday morning, the Mint meets representatives of the clearing banks to inquire how much coin they will need for the following week. Bank A may be accumulating vast amounts of coin, from vending machine operators down to an amusement arcade...



Change in time: Dr Jeremy Gerhard, the Mint's chief executive, and (above) making coins at the Tower of London in 1809

can rocket if, for example, a packet of cigarettes rises from £1.20 to £1.22.

By far the commonest coin at present is the penny, with nearly 4,000 million in circulation. It is the one British coin whose cost of production is now coming perilously close to its face value...

the needs of the blind, being very thick. Originally it was going to be much thinner, to suit the requirements of the vending industry...

Nevertheless the operators of vending machines are a powerful voice in coin design. "One of the factors leading to the £1 coin was London Transport's demand for a high-denomination coin so that they could sell higher-priced tickets for their longer Underground journeys from ticket machines..."

Some vending machines are now highly sophisticated, and coins have to be made from an alloy that their electronic sensors will be able to identify as the genuine article.

"The coinage changes by evolution, and very slowly, except on very rare occasions like the introduction of decimalization," says Dr Gerhard. "Generally it is a slow process of inflation, with the lowest denomination dropping off the bottom, and high denominations being introduced at the top."

Gerhard. "Generally it is a slow process of inflation, with the lowest denomination dropping off the bottom, and high denominations being introduced at the top."

"The British do not, on the whole, like regular issues of commemorative coins, except on the rarest, and usually Royal, occasions, like a Coronation. We thought it most unlikely, for example, that Britain would wish a World Cup commemorative - whatever the results from Mexico."

The British may not like commemorative coins, but they are extremely fond of medals - 650 awarded to the recent Queen's Birthday Honours. It is another side of the Royal Mint's work which Dr Gerhard, a distinguished career civil servant, advertises proudly on his lapel when he is in full formal dress. His insignia of a Commander of the Order of Bath, naturally, he made himself.



Roger Bannister (England) Gold Medalist at 1 mile - 1954; Peter Snell (New Zealand) Gold Medalist at 800 yards and 1 mile - 1962; Kip Keino (Kenya) Gold Medalist at 1 mile - 1966 and 1500 metres - 1970; Steve Cram (England) Gold Medalist at 1500 metres - 1982



The 1986 United Kingdom Proof Gold Set comprises: Sovereign, the new Double Sovereign and Half-Sovereign

On your marks, get set...gold.

Celebrate the 1986 Commonwealth Games with limited-issue gold and silver coins from the United Kingdom...but hurry.

In 1954, at the then British Commonwealth Games, Roger Bannister made history by breaking the 4 minute mile...again.

In the 1966 Games no less than 15 world records were broken in the swimming events alone. Undoubtedly, in the summer of 1986, more records will fall and new stars will emerge at the XIII Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

To mark this historic occasion the United Kingdom has taken the unprecedented step of issuing a very special new coin. The new United Kingdom £2 coin.

THE FIRST EVER LEGAL-TENDER COIN FROM THE U.K. TO MARK A SPORTING EVENT

The 1986 £2 coin is in itself a piece of history. Because it is the first ever legal-tender coin from the U.K. to mark a sporting event. This is good news for collectors of British coins.

The new Double Sovereign, Sovereign and Half-Sovereign are available individually, in plush presentation cases.

of collectors who specialise in coins depicting sports.

THE 1986 GOLD PROOF COINS

Now, you can be one of the few - throughout the world, to own this historic coin (the Double Sovereign) in gleaming 22-carat gold. Either on its own, in an elegant presentation case, or as part of the 1986 3-Coin Proof Set.

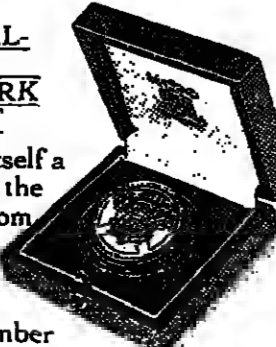
In addition to the new Double Sovereign, the 1986 Gold Proof Coin Set comprises two famous British coins: the Sovereign and Half-Sovereign. A maximum of only 12,500 sets will ever be issued. And only 5,000 Double Sovereigns, 12,500 Sovereigns and Half-Sovereigns will ever be available individually.

THE 1986 SILVER PROOF COIN

This is the first ever £2 coin to be struck in silver. Until now, it has only been available in gold. Like the 1986 gold version, the reverse design depicts St. Andrew's Cross together with a Scottish thistle and victor's crown of Laurel leaves.



The 1986 1/2 Sterling Silver coin comes in an elegant blue presentation case.



The obverse bears the new portrait of Her Majesty the Queen by the artist Raphael Maklouf. The silver coin is struck in sterling (.925) silver to the highest quality-Proof standard. Only 75,000 of these superb coins will ever be issued.

ONLY LIMITED QUANTITIES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

Taking into account that issues are limited and demand is likely to be high from collectors throughout the world, please place your order as soon as possible.

COINAGE SPECIFICATIONS

Table with 6 columns: Denomination, Composition, Standard, Diameter, Weight, Worldwide Issue. Rows include 1986 1/2 Coin Gold Set, 1986 Double Sovereign, 1986 Sovereign, 1986 1/2 Sovereign, and 1986 £2 Silver.

The new £2 coin, like the UK Crown, is not intended for general circulation. It is purely a commemorative issue.

Every year, the Royal Mint issues a complete set of all the circulating coins of the United Kingdom. These are struck in base metal (non-precious) to gleaming Proof quality.

The 1986 8-coin Proof Set shown above, comes in a deluxe red leather case.

This year's set contains the new £2 and the new Northern Ireland £1 coin.

The race for all these beautiful coins has already begun. Please complete the coupon below and dash along to your nearest post box.

Royal Mint, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 500, Cardiff CF1 1YY. Tel: 0443 223880.

PRIORITY ORDER FORM

To: The Royal Mint, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 500, Cardiff CF1 1YY. (No stamp needed). Please send me the following:

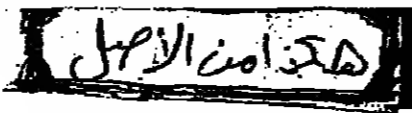
Form with checkboxes for: Set(s) of the 1986 UK 3-Coin Gold Collection, The 1986 UK Double Sovereign, The 1986 UK Gold Sovereign, The 1986 UK Gold 1/2 Sovereign, The 1986 UK £2 Silver Proof Coin, and The 1986 UK Base Metal Proof Coin set.

Form with fields for: Signature, Name, Address, Postcode, and Expiry date.



86TT

continuous buoy, composed of the use pontical playground; and it is a American charitable fund. shout-words. rich to those atavistic minerals you know nothing?



FOCUS

THE ROYAL MINT/2

The first silver penny, despite marauders

It is not surprising, the Chinese who are generally credited with the invention of coinage, at a quiet moment in their history around the second millennium BC when they were not otherwise engaged inventing gunpowder or printing. The earliest types were small-scale bronze production of common barter objects, like knives or spades.

Croesus of Lydia, the ancient kingdom of Asia Minor, acquired his reputation for legendary wealth at least in part because he was among the pioneers in the west of the idea of gold and silver coins in the 6th century BC. But the wild tribesmen of Britain did not hear of the notion of precious metal tokens to replace barter until much later.

Minting began among the Celtic tribes of Britain in the first century BC. The earliest coins, crude imitations of those circulating in what is now southern France, were cast in moulds, but the Celtic moneys soon learned the superior skill of striking coins by hand in dies.

Celtic coinage disappeared with the arrival of the Romans, who brought their own currency into general circulation. For a time at the end of the third century AD Roman coins were actually struck at a mint in London. It was of uncertain location and brief life.

For at least two centuries after the Roman withdrawal no coins appear to have been struck in Britain. But following the consolidation of the English kingdoms, a London mint was in operation again soon after 650 AD, producing gold coins at first but soon switching entirely to silver. These silver coins, known as sceattas, are the first English pennies.

Their existence was at first precarious, and it was only one of many mints up and down the country. It was of lesser importance than the mint at Canterbury, and its production was more than once interrupted by attacks from marauding Danes.

In 886 AD Alfred the Great occupied London and, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "all English people that were not under subjection to the Danes submitted to him." Alfred celebrated his success

with a large issue of silver pennies from the London mint, with his own stylized portrait on the obverse and the name "Londonia" in the form of a monogram on the reverse.

That issue provides the earliest reliable origins of the Royal Mint, and it offers the excuse in 1986 to stage an exhibition celebrating 1,100 years of minting history.

At that time London was one of 30 or more mints, which by the reign of Ethelred in the late 10th century had grown to more than 70, mostly in southern England in all the major market towns. The idea that manufacturing money should be a Government monopoly was still a long way off. The coins were made by local "moneys" to satisfy local needs, in an age when travel to the next town was not an undertaking to be viewed lightly.

By the time of the Norman Conquest their number was in decline, and from the early 13th century minting was

confined mainly to London and Canterbury. From mid-16th century, London's monopoly was virtually complete.

The death of private enterprise coin manufacture appears to have been signalled in 1279 by the appointment of William de Turnemire as master moneys throughout

In the 13th century coinage was moved from back-street shops to the Tower

England. He had charge over the provincial mints and the several moneys in London who had their workshops in Old Change, conveniently near the goldsmiths' quarter in Cheapside.

From Turnemire's time, minting became an altogether more regulated business. He moved coin manufacture from the blacksmith's shop of the back streets into the Tower of London. Here the Mint was

to remain for 500 years, and he introduced new denominations of halfpennies and farthings, abolishing the old practice of giving change by cutting silver pennies into halves and quarters.

Gradually weight and fineness of metal became carefully regulated. The Trial of the Pyx, first recorded in 1282, was instituted to have the coinage tested by an independent jury, mainly to ensure that the Master of the Mint was not debasing it for his own profit.

By the middle of the 14th century the whole of the coinage was more or less concentrated in the Tower, although other mints occasionally functioned from time to time. The few remaining ecclesiastical mints stopped during the reign of Henry VIII, so that from then on, except at exceptional moments like the great debasement of the coinage between 1544 and 1551, or the silver recoinage of 1696, all the

nation's coin was produced in the Tower.

Mechanization of coin manufacture, coupled with other more military demands on the Tower of London during the Napoleonic wars, finally led the Royal Mint to look for less cramped premises. Between 1809 and 1812 the Mint was gradually moved to a new site on Tower Hill nearby, and fully equipped with steam-driven mills and presses.

In the 1880s the Tower Hill buildings were rebuilt and extended to accommodate new coin presses and greater melting and rolling capacity. It was extended several times after that, as the demand for coin at home and overseas continued to increase. By the 1960s, little of the original Royal Mint remained behind its elegant classical facade. This still stands, pock-marked from wartime damage and forlorn in a sea of demolition.

It was the prospect of striking hundreds of millions of new coins in readiness for decimalization, coupled with a healthy overseas business, which finally persuaded the Royal Mint that it must move to a bigger and better home. In 1967 it was announced that an entirely new mint would be built at Llantrisant, 10 miles west of Cardiff. This was in accordance with the policy of the time to transfer industry out of London and into development areas.

The first phase of Llantrisant was opened by the Queen late in 1968. Once the initial requirement for decimal coins had been satisfied, production was gradually transferred from Tower Hill down to Wales. Melting, rolling and blanking facilities were completed in 1975, and in November of that year the Royal Mint in London struck its last coin, a gold sovereign.

Tower Hill was finally abandoned in 1980, and the Mint's only presence in London now is a small marketing office near Victoria station. Britain's coin now comes from the edge of the Rhondda Valley, where a 30-acre site houses the mint with the largest capacity in Western Europe.



Fifty years ago: The reducing room at the Tower, 1930s

The difference a new head of state can make

During its first ten years as a commercial operation, between 1975 and 1983, the Royal Mint's cumulative sales amounted to £607 million, of which 60 per cent represented export work.

In the current financial year, total sales are expected to exceed £70 million, of which £40 million will be from overseas sales to more than 70 different countries.

Export business has long been a major part of the Royal Mint's output, and not just from standard coinage for foreign countries. British coins also sell well among foreign collectors. Last year, for example, the Mint sold £15 million worth of proof coins to North America.

Competition to manufacture coin is intense. When the Royal Mint tenders for an overseas contract it finds that its most regular competitors

are the government mints of Canada and West Germany, with France and Brazil not far behind.

Countries regarded as the best potential export markets are those with moderately high inflation which leads to an increasing demand for coin. Or those which change their head of state frequently, necessitating a change in the ruler's portrait on the obverse of the coinage. Unofficially, South America is regarded as a good market. Mexico is a prime example of a country with a high-inflation economy which is regularly in the market for more coins to be manufactured.

To comb potential export market, the Royal Mint has for some years been a member of a consortium whose other members are the Birmingham Mint, Imperial Metal Industries, and the banknote printer

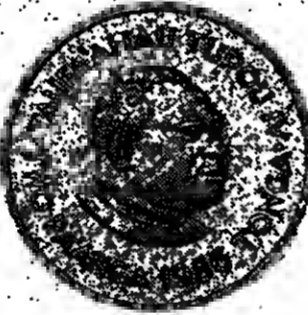
Thomas de la Rue. The latter company, which has extensive contacts with foreign finance ministries because of its highly successful banknote business, acts as agent for the Royal Mint in many countries.

"Most countries want their coin struck by another government mint rather than by a private manufacturer, because it gives them a feeling of much

A measure of the Royal Mint's success in winning overseas coin orders is the fact that it has won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement three times. Orders also include military and civilian decorations and medals, special proof and high-quality uncirculated coins in gold, silver and base metals, commemorative medals for governments, learned societies and private companies, and royal and official seals.

improve the entire range of coin and medal design.

The unique partnership between the Royal Mint, representing the government, and the Birmingham and IMI Mints and De La Rue, representing the private sector, has brought Britain over £400 million in export orders in little over a decade.



The Tongan Two Pa'anga

better security," according to Dr Jeremy Gerhard, deputy master and chief executive of the Royal Mint.

Nevertheless about one-third of the export business won by the Royal Mint, either directly or through de la Rue, is sub-contracted to the privately-owned Birmingham Mint and the IMI Mint in the same city. "The arrangement gives us great flexibility, and enables us to fulfil big orders very quickly," said Dr Gerhard.

The Royal Mint also operates, in conjunction with De La Rue, a joint company known as Royal Mint Services Ltd, which provides advice and technical assistance to foreign mints. It can draw on the experience of its own plant at Llantrisant. This contains some of the most advanced coin machinery in the world, with presses capable of producing 500 or more pieces per minute. With a potential output of 2,000 million coins per year, Llantrisant has a greater capacity than any other mint in Western Europe.

Export business is not confined to mere manufacture. The Royal Mint's tenders just as frequently include the offer to design the coinage, and a wide range of advisory services. Since 1922 there has been a Royal Mint Advisory Committee, currently under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, whose task is to

Advertisement for PHILIPP BROTHERS LTD, INTERNATIONAL BULLION DEALERS. Locations: LONDON, NEW YORK, HONG KONG. Contact numbers provided.

Advertisement for C H DOBBIE & PARTNERS, Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers. Locations: BRIDGWATER, BRIDGEND, SOUTHAMPTON, LEARNINGTON, IPSWICH. Contact numbers provided.

Advertisement for THE BIRMINGHAM MINT LTD. Text: "The Birmingham Mint offer their sincere congratulations to the Royal Mint on reaching one thousand one hundred years in minting. We are looking forward to continuing a long and cordial relationship in the future." Includes address: ICKNIELD STREET, BIRMINGHAM B18 6RX.

Large advertisement for VEREINIGTE EDELSTAHLWERKE AG. Text: "CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ROYAL MINT ON 1100 YEARS OF MINTING". Includes details about K190 ISOMATRIX PM steel and contact information for V.E.W. Special Steels (U.K.) Ltd.



old.

Large advertisement for the NEW £2 COIN. Text: "Available from your post office." Includes images of the old 1825 £2 coin and the new 1980 £2 coin, along with a list of services available from the post office.

GILT-EDGED

Market unlikely to dance again yet

The vigorous waltz to which gilts were whirling this spring ceased abruptly in mid-April. Ironically enough, sudden silence descended at a time when it seemed that many of gilt-edged players' long-held economic dreams were coming true.

hardly surprising that gilt-edged investors have proved reluctant to chase yields even lower. The other development which has generated increasing unease has been the sharp acceleration seen in the growth of £M3, with a 3 per cent (and still unexplained) jump in banking May, annual growth rose to an extraordinary 20 per cent.

recent indicators have pointed in that direction. And although market sentiment has turned in response, the second quarter figures may still surprise, with GNP growth likely to be close to zero. If this is the case, there would be enormous pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to ease after the GNP figure is released on July 22.

Decision time nears in the battle of styles for Woolworth's future

By Alison Eadie

The £1.8 billion takeover battle being waged by Dixons Group for Woolworth Holdings has just over a week to run. The moment of decision for shareholders has arrived. Despite the welter of documents and claims from both sides, the battle can be reduced to the question, who is the better retailer?

Woolworth's case rests on its Focus programme - concentrating its stores on six sales areas. These are children, gifts and sweets, entertainment, home and garden, kitchen and looks.

Two views of your new-look high street



Woolworth's vision of the future: Sir Kenneth Durham, chairman (inset, above) opened this new-look store in Edgware Road, London, this month. Below: Dixons' vision of the future with its chairman, Mr Stanley Kalmus

Woolworth does not believe Ramrod will work. It would deprive Woolworth of one third of the most productive space and would return the chain to the clutter and fragmented ranges of the bad old days.

Table with columns for Investment Trusts and Financial Trusts, listing various companies and their performance metrics.

"The year ended 31 March 1986 has been one of considerable activity and impressive progress which are reflected in the results. ... Shareholders should be fully aware of the inherent quality and strength of the Group's portfolio, carefully built up over many years, together with its future potential."

Advertisement for GREAT PORTLAND ESTATES PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, including contact information and a list of services.

Advertisement for SECURICOR EXPRESS, detailing the company's services, management team, and contact information.

Large advertisement for SECURICOR EXPRESS featuring a stylized owl logo and text describing the overnight parcel service.

USM REVIEW

Patience could pay off at steel buyout firm

The glut of new issues on the USM is producing investor fatigue.

Such choice is available that an issue has to be a very exciting story to attract interest and the debut of Thames Television and Morgan Grenfell on the main market this week has temporarily directed concentration elsewhere.

This situation is producing a number of opportunities for those prepared to be patient. One new issue reported to have received a lukewarm reception is Coated Electrodes International.

This Yorkshire business was a management buyout from the British Steel Corporation in 1983, and despite the vogue for engineering stocks in the last year, anything connected with the steel industry still arouses deep suspicion.

This, however, is a typical case of a niche business which is capable of growth despite

operating in a difficult environment.

Coated Electrodes has established the leading position in the application of protective coatings to graphite electrodes used in electric arc steelmaking (which now represents about 30 per cent of the Western world's steel production).

The technology, based on a Bulgarian-patented process pioneered in the 1960s, achieves a reduction of about 20 per cent in graphite consumption with significant cost savings.

Since the buyout, the group has more than doubled profits from £509,000 to £1.15 million, but the last two years have been flat because the company bought out BSC's remaining 48 per cent shareholding at the beginning of 1985, leading to a rise in interest charges.

The group has also faced hefty start-up costs in its French operation which is

now beginning to contribute to profits.

Coated Electrodes operates from factories in Britain and Scandinavia, which are relatively mature markets, and in the last three years, has expanded into France, the Benelux countries and Canada, and is starting on the much larger markets of the United States and Japan.

This overseas development should produce further profit growth to the next three years, while the ventures are relatively low-risk in the large Canadian and Japanese markets, and income will be in the form of royalties.

The shares have been placed at 84p, which puts the historic price-earnings ratio for the year to March 1986 at 9.8. With a profit advance of 30 per cent to £1.5 million expected in the current year, the rating drops to 8.6.

This discount to the average market rating should narrow.

announced the acquisition of Normand Sweet, a private company which brings 18 new branches in Southern England, mainly in Hampshire.

The company is paying a maximum of £439,500 for the acquisition, and most of the purchase price will be in cash. At present, Normand Sweet makes small losses, but Automatic believes that this can be turned to profits once its larger chain.

Automatic itself has had a volatile record as a public company, but trading in the current year is going well.

The interim profits showed an increase of 22 per cent to £153,000, and the traditionally more buoyant second half could take the preliminary figures for the year to April - expected to be announced in August - to about £550,000.

The benefits of the Normand Sweet acquisition could enable the company to make a further advance to £700,000 in the current year.

Isabel Unsworth

The author is a member of the smaller companies unit at Phillips & Drew

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table with columns for Market rates, Sterling indices compared with 1975, and other sterling rates.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table listing exchange rates for various countries including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table containing Euro money deposits, gold prices, and treasury bills.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

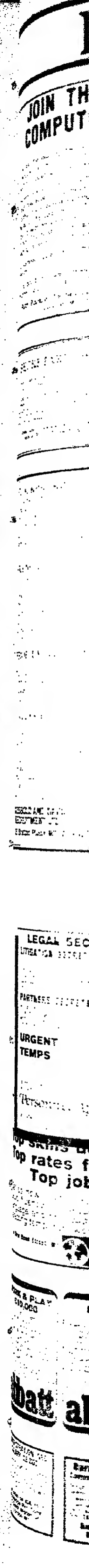
Large table listing various unlisted securities with columns for company name, price, and other financial details.

COMPANY NEWS

ROWE EVANS INVESTMENTS: Dividend 1.5p (2.25p) for 1985, payable on July 31. Turnover £2.76 million (£4.51 million). Pretax profit £2.02 million (£3.88 million). Extraordinary items: nil (credit £322,000). Earnings per share, before extraordinary items, 3.52p (6.05p) and afterwards, 3.52p (7.16p).

MORGAN GRENFELL GROUP PLC

Application form for Morgan Grenfell Group plc. Includes terms and conditions, procedure for application, and a detailed form with numbered sections (1-8) for applicant information, share details, and signatures.



HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Banking on high-pressure

The City has a reputation as a cosy club for public schoolboys. In reality it is highly competitive. We compete ferociously against ourselves...

"A lot of people are out to make their reputations. They have the foresight to realise that they have to pull their fingers out to get on top. The work is strenuous mentally and physically."

Merchant banks, such as Rothschild's, are reshaping themselves to meet this competition and to cope with the rapid changes which are transforming the financial world.

With the so-called big bang next October, outsiders will be permitted to acquire a 100 per cent stake in stockbrokers or jobbers. Already a number of merchant banks have taken advantage of this free-for-all...

There is really no accurate definition of a merchant bank, though its clients tend to be governments and institutions rather than individuals. They have no network of branches like the clearing banks but operate from their head offices (normally in London) and a few have

While there is no accurate definition of a merchant banker, no one disputes it is a highly competitive profession.

Joan Wells looks at the requirements necessary to succeed in this career



Corporate finance is now considered an exciting area

established branch offices in the main provincial cities of the UK. Those with international business have strong overseas representation either through overseas subsidiaries or affiliates or representative offices or through correspondent banks.

The three main divisions of N.M. Rothschild consist of asset management, corporate finance and banking. On the investment side a young graduate may be managing funds on a discretionary basis.

Corporate finance, in the view of Andrew May, is the most exciting side. This consists of advising on and organizing new issues, rights issues, takeovers, mergers and acquisitions, divestment, and so forth.

"We don't wait for clients to come to us and say 'We would like to do a takeover.' We look at our clients' finances from day to day and when we see that they are getting a bit cash rich, we say, 'Now is the time to diversify and make investments.'"

Rothschild's are advising British Gas on privatization. Playing with such big figures, the work must be absolutely

accurate: the consequences of a mistake on the success of the activity and on the reputation of the bank can be crucial. Just as exciting - though on a smaller scale - because one is helping to create something, is the financing and funding of the building of a hydroelectric power station, a railway or a copper mine.

Money has to be raised, too, in the banking division, when a corporate customer wants to borrow money, perhaps to build a factory. In this department, graduates analyse the operation, and work out what the bank can charge by way of interest, in view of what it has to pay to obtain the money.

Handling large amounts of money is a stressful occupation at any time, but perhaps the most pressurized area of merchant banking is dealing in currencies (and in Rothschild's case bullion). In the autumn of 1985 the price of gold jumped about 20 dollars, when Japanese brokers misinterpreted a news flash to the effect that Larry Adler was ill.

For all types of work, merchant banks recruit only the ablest candidates. Some two thirds of the hundred or so graduate entrants to the sixteen accepting houses each year come from Oxbridge, the rest from universities such as Bristol, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, London and York. Typically, a school-leaver entrant

will have two, three or even four A level passes, together with five or six O levels, including mathematics and English.

But academic excellence is not the only criterion. Extra-curricular achievements are very important. Graduates should be of an entrepreneurial cast of mind, well-motivated, displaying leadership qualities, and with good social skills. They have to be able to get on well not only with the team with whom they work, but also with a wide spectrum of clients ranging from a country's finance minister to a pension fund trustee who may come from a very humble background.

School-leavers can usually expect to spend their early years in clerical positions. Some will later become dealers in foreign exchange, bullion or investments. Some may travel in an overseas branch to fill a number of appointments. Others may enter one of the service divisions of the bank. Training is given to all new staff and most school-leavers study for professional or technical qualifications.

Graduate entrants spend about three months on an induction programme, gaining varied work experience before entering a specialist division. Certain divisions may subsequently suggest specific training. A number of graduates, for example, complete the Diploma of Corporate Finance course at the London Business School.

Many graduates will travel, especially when an overseas project is being put together. Rothschild's graduate brochure refers to seven graduates recruited in the

Handling large amounts of money is a stressful job

one year. Within three years there was one each in Mexico, Melbourne, Hong Kong, Port Moresby and Singapore.

Apart from travel, what else may entrants to merchant banking expect? Certainly not to work regular office hours. When clients want advice or finance, employees have to jump in. In arranging a loan or merger, there are strict time limits within which to act. In corporate finance, in particular, one can find oneself working for two or three months at full stretch except for sleeping and eating. Social life can be ruined.

And the compensations? Excellent pay, with starting salaries of £9-£10,000 for new graduates, and the chance of earning £20,000 a year within three to five years, and then of negotiating one's own salary to astronomical heights. Also the usual banking fringe benefits, such as cheap loans for house buying, free health membership, and profit-sharing schemes.

It is a fast-moving, competitive way of life, which attracts many thousands for a few hundred vacancies. Those who stay the course thrive on pressure and enjoy a tough working environment.

Further information is available from The Accepting Houses Committee, Granville House, 101 Cannon Street, London EC4N 3BA.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIST University of Wales Department of BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS. Vacancies exist for four permanent lecturers in this fast growing Department in the following areas: ACCOUNTANCY AND FINANCE (2) MARKETING QUANTITATIVE METHODS. Salary: £8020 - £15700 per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY RESEARCH FELLOW. Required as soon as possible for a period of 3 years to lead a Department of Energy and European Community supported project.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE SPONSORED RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL LIAISON REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. Applications are invited for appointment as SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

UMIST Department of Management Sciences A LECTURESHIP IN MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS (RE-ADVERTISEMENT). Applications are invited from candidates interested in the economics of business organisation and strategy for the above appointment.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE Faculty of Economics and Politics University Assistant Lecturer. Applications are invited for an Assistant Lectureship for appointment on 1st October 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Courses PASS GCE GUARANTEED UNINTERRUPTED HOME TUITION. Counts your A-levels as well as your GCSE results.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA Chair of Electronic Materials and Lecturer in Electronic Materials. Applications are invited for the Chair of Electronic Materials (sponsored by the Chlorine Corporation) in the Department of Materials Engineering.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL Department of Physics and the National Physical Laboratory Postdoctoral Fellow. We invite applied physicists and engineers to apply for a Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Bristol to further the development of a new device for measuring microwave fields.

Greenwich Leisure Centre. Decorative paint courses, rag rolling, marbling, sponge painting, dragging, 1 day and 3 day courses in Greenwich, 4 miles from London.

Posts

SLAUGHTER AND MAY are looking for a Training Manager. We are one of the largest firms of City solicitors, with 71 partners and a staff of 650, and regard the training of the firm's lawyers as a vital part of our system.

DAUNTSEY'S SCHOOL West Lavington, near Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 4HE. H.M.C./Fully Co-educational/Independent 539 Pupils (180 on 'A' level courses).

OLDHAM HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS APPOINTMENT OF HEAD. The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the HEADSHIP of the Oldham Hulme Grammar School for Boys.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL STUDIES CENTRE GREENHILL HOUSE TEACHER OF CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY. Greenhill House is a specialist unit which prepares boys from overseas for entrance to English Independent Schools through Common Entrance or G.C.E. 'O' Level.

Y.M.C.A. HEALTH AND FITNESS INNOVATOR/MOTIVATOR. Croydon Y.M.C.A. requires a P.E. qualified person who has a thorough grasp of Health and Fitness Education in its widest sense.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS EVERY TUESDAY. SOLICITORS & COMMERCIAL LAWYERS & LEGAL OFFICERS IN PRIVATE & PUBLIC PRACTICE.

WARDENSHIP OF GLENALMOND COLLEGE. The Council of Glenalmond College proposes to appoint a Warden to take office as Head in September, 1987, on the retirement of the present Warden.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE OXFORD OXI 3TF APPOINTMENT OF BURSAR. The College proposes to appoint a full-time Bursar in early September with duties to commence as soon as possible thereafter.

OUNDE SCHOOL ARTIST-IN-RESIDENCE. Applications are invited from Fine Art graduates for the above post from September 1986. The post is available for one year in the first instance with the possibility of extension to two years.

KING FAHAD ACADEMY Full and Part-time TEACHERS. Vacancies exist for September 1986 in all subjects in Boys' Upper School (11yrs-15yrs, subsequently 18yrs), Boys' Lower School (especially Infant teachers) and Girls' Lower School.

Nursery School. In Kensington requires a qualified teacher mornings only from September. Good salary and conditions. Please write with CV to Box No. A30.

RUGBY UNION
All Blacks call up nine new players
By David Handley
Rugby Correspondent

Battling Ballesteros makes heavy work before keeping title

Severiano Ballesteros, without ever being placed under any serious pressure from his rivals, appeared unusually insecure as he retained the Carrolls Irish Open title on the Portmarnock course here yesterday.
Ballesteros began the final round with a healthy five-stroke cushion but he lacked the authority to move further away from his field so delaying the point where victory was finally secured for the third time in four years.

From Mitchell Platts, Dublin

Promising display by Britain

Britain enjoyed a highly successful weekend at the Ratzburg Regatta, providing a good warm-up before Henley Royal Regatta and the Lucerne International when all the top crews will take part.
By the end of Saturday British crews had collected six wins, three second places and a third being on account yesterday by taking the first three places in the men's coxed four.
Eight minutes later Nottinghamshire County, with three New Zealanders on board, won the top men's coxed four event.

Top four riders to stay together

The four riders who won the European team gold medal last year were named yesterday as Britain's team for next month's world championships in Aachen, West Germany. There were no surprises when General Sir Cecil Blaker, the chairman of the selection committee, announced the four - Malcolm Whitaker and Nick Skelton, Ronnie Masarella, the chief d'equipe, has made no secret of his wish to keep these four together.
"Experience is what counts in a championship," he said yesterday, "and you can't do better than these four riders."
Pyrah is the most experienced of the four. Riding Law Court, he was a member of the team which won the gold medal at the World Championships in Aachen, West Germany, in 1978 and at the European Championships the following year. At the last world championship in Dublin in 1982, he took the individual silver medal on Towerlands.

CRICKET: TOURING TEAM BEGIN IN TRADITIONAL FASHION AT ARUNDEL



Looking formidable: Allan Border hits out during his innings of 29 which gave Middlesex a good start against Essex (Photograph: Peter Llewellyn)

Little romance as New Zealanders take some practice

The spinners, one of them Braacewell, who changed sides for the day, were hit around a bit.
For a change, this was not a limited-overs fixture. The New Zealanders' declaration left the Duchess's XI to score 236 in two hours and 25 minutes. Edgar, on the other hand, was soon out to Watson and, although Stewart scored 24 in boundaries and Goldsmith, a young Kent batsman (his selection was Cowdrey's influence, no doubt), showed some promise in making 28, 170 off the last 20 overs was asking a lot.

Grey day brightened by Stovold

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire, with all their second innings wickets in hand, are 120 runs behind Gloucestershire.
Fast bowlers generally enjoy playing at Queen's Park. Derbyshire's may not have been so certain about that on Saturday evening, but yesterday they took most of what satisfaction was available. Walsh and Lawrence being denied their chance to join in the fun by bad light after tea on a day when 52 overs were lost to the weather.

Prichard falls just short of century

LORDS: No result, Middlesex (2).
"Mr Gibson," said a considerate person following me up the steps, "I am not sure if you are aware of it, but your braces are falling down." I looked down, and there they were, ankle-trailing. A moment of inattention in the rain, no doubt. He held my blazer while I hauled them up and restored respectability to myself. A fine way to start my season at Lord's, and the University match coming up next week!

Rousing victory for Northants

Northamptonshire moved to their fourth success in the John Player Special league with a rousing victory against Yorkshire when they beat by seven wickets in a high-scoring match at Luton yesterday. Sharp's innings of 94 had been chiefly responsible for his sides healthy total of 230 from 38.3 overs, and because Lawrence was in his most punishing mood in a splendidly forthright innings of 92, Northamptonshire had got to 150 for three from 28 overs when rain meant a revised target of 199 in 36 overs. Capel and Harper duly saw Northamptonshire get home at a canter with 14 balls to spare.

Belmont shine as crews are soaked

Conditions at Marlborough Regatta on Saturday were made difficult by winds which at times sent waves spraying over crews. There were not many reliable pointers to Henley prospects, but Belmont Hill School, from the United States, took the Senior B rights by two and a half lengths from Eton, with Thames Rowing Club in third place.
London University took the Mayday Green Challenge Cup from Walton and Marlborough Ewart Pearson and David Riches, holders of the Silver Goblets at Henley for the past two years, beat Marlborough's elite coxless pair.

Michael Whitaker pips brother in jump-off

Michael Whitaker, whose inclusion in the team for the world championships was announced yesterday, gave the selectors plenty to smile about when he and Next Warren Point won the £11,000 Dubai Cup at Hickstead yesterday.
Going last in the final jump-off was the class in the dramatic fashion as he did the Everest Grand Prix at Hickstead three weeks ago - only yesterday it was his older brother John on Next Warren Point who was to be crowned champion.
Of the five that followed Captain Gerry Mullins, of Ireland, on the 18 year-old Rockingham and Assin put up superb challenges, but it was Michael Whitaker, going last of all, who had the crowd roaring as he raced round on the thoroughbred Warren Point which was the earlier arrival. Whitaker, who was pleased to reach the final round in such exalted company, rode superbly on River Hill to take third place.
Jon Doney's course for the first round was big but had a generous time allowed. Tea went clear to go into the first jump-off. Those who failed to reach the second round included Liz Edgar, last year's winner, with Everest, Fenner who has the last fence down, the tricky Derby Rails, Nick Skelton, on his likely world championship ride Raffles Apollo, hit the same fence as the earlier arrival, Paul Schockemulle, West Germany's top rider, had an uncharacteristic refusal on

BATH: Nottinghamshire (4 p) beat Somerset by 32 runs

Somerset, previously the joint leaders in the John Player League, needed 242 to win yesterday and were still on target with 52 wickets from nine overs when Richard Hadlee, who had spirited 64 from Viv Richards. Once the West Indian captain departed Somerset abruptly collapsed.
Nottinghamshire were without Birch and Cooper, who together with Pick were fortunate to escape serious injury when their car crashed on the M4 on Saturday evening. Birch, and Cooper, who was thrown from a back seat into the road, after a door was ripped off, were detained overnight in a Reading hospital.

Collapse signalled by Richards's dismissal

Garner claimed this wicket in the first over of his second spell and generally pegged the batsman back. Taylor dismissed Hadlee and Richardson in the same over as Richards too, did his bit as a bowler.
Somerset, who had to contend with bad light and drizzle early on, lost Roebuck in Hadlee's opening over. Harden hit stylishly and dominated a second over as stand before Marks was caught behind. Harden's 71 included three sixes before Evans bowled him. Richards and Rose settled in and Somerset needed 102 from the last 15 overs.

Ipanema best of three

The American three-cornered tournament for the high-goal Coors Beer Cup, which was played off yesterday in three sets of three chukkas each on the storm-drenched River Ground at Cowdrey Park, Sussex, ended in a victory of two wins and 11 goals for Ronaldo de Lima's Ipanema against Les Diables Bleus and Cowdrey Park.
Ipanema's first encounter, which was against Les Diables, resulted in a 5-3 draw. The Mexican, Menjo Gracida, the one No. 3 for Les Diables, was closely marked by the McKenney-Joujars duo. But in the second match, in which Cowdrey Park faced Les Diables, Cowdrey, showing a somewhat unfamiliar flow-up, did not have the capacity to catch Gracida, who led his team to a 2-2 victory.

POLO

For the conclusive duel, be-tween Ipanema and Cowdrey, William J Roberts, replaced Charles Seavill in the Ipanema back position and, making a most dignified high-goal debut, scored his side's first two goals. After that, McKenney was the man of the moment, and neither Withers nor Churchward were able to compete on equal terms with him. In the final analysis, Ipanema's triumph over Les Diables was by the smallest of margins - one goal.

GLAMORGAN v LANCASHIRE

GLAMORGAN: 1-137, 3-150, 5-74, 8-27, 9-114, 10-147, 11-147, 12-147, 13-147, 14-147, 15-147, 16-147, 17-147, 18-147, 19-147, 20-147.
LANCASHIRE: 1-147, 2-147, 3-147, 4-147, 5-147, 6-147, 7-147, 8-147, 9-147, 10-147, 11-147, 12-147, 13-147, 14-147, 15-147, 16-147, 17-147, 18-147, 19-147, 20-147.

GLAMORGAN v LANCASHIRE

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GLAMORGAN v LANCASHIRE

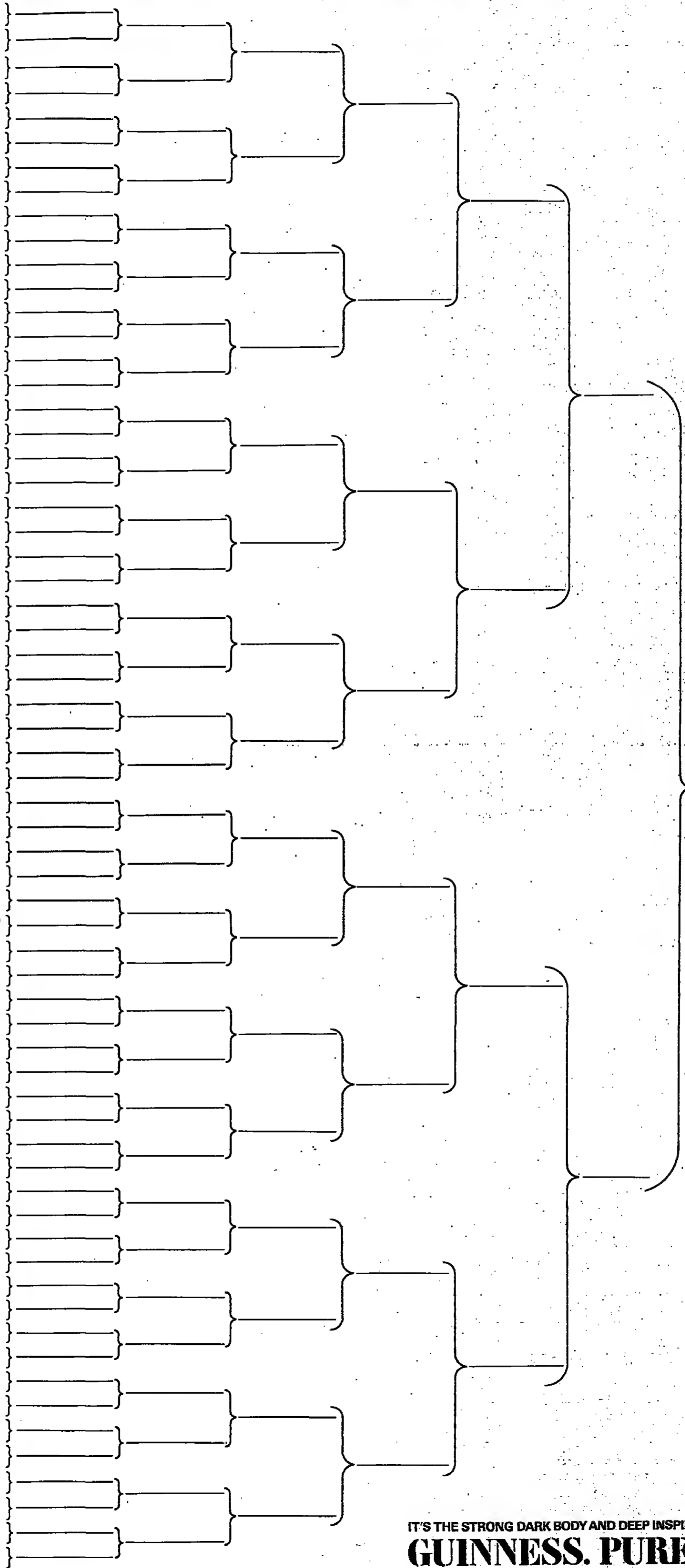
GLAMORGAN: 1-137, 3-150, 5-74, 8-27, 9-114, 10-147, 11-147, 12-147, 13-147, 14-147, 15-147, 16-147, 17-147, 18-147, 19-147, 20-147.
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OTHER JOHN PLAYER SCOREBOARDS

Table with multiple columns showing cricket scores for various teams like Worcs v Sussex, Warwick v Leics, Northants v Yorkshire, Hampshire v Kent, Glamorgan v Lancashire. Includes player names, runs scored, and match details.

THE CREAM WILL ALWAYS END UP ON TOP

- I. Lendl (CZ)
- L. Lavalle (M)
- M. Freeman (USA)
- N. Aerts (BR)
- G. Michibata (C)
- A. Mansdorf (ISR)
- R. B. Green (USA)
- P. Lundgren (SW)
- N. A. Fulwood (GB)
- B. Pearce (USA)
- M. W. Anger (USA)
- S. Casal (SP)
- D. De Miguel (SP)
- J. Sadri (USA)
- B. Custer (AUS)
- J. C. Kriek (USA)
- T. S. Mayotte (USA)
- A. Zverev (USSR)
- H. Solomon (USA)
- J. Cantar (USA)
- J. Gunnarsson (SW)
- H. Gildemeister (CH)
- T. Smid (CH)
- D. J. Cahill (A)
- P. Doohan (A)
- J. Hasek (SWZ)
- M. T. Walker (GB)
- C. Mezzadri (IT)
- E. Edwards (SA)
- K. Novacek (CZ)
- B. Scanlon (USA)
- A. Jarryd (SW)
- J. S. Connors (USA)
- R. Seguso (USA)
- D. Keretic (WG)
- B. Teacher (USA)
- C. Hooper (USA)
- C. Van Rensburg (SA)
- T. Wilkison (USA)
- S. M. Shaw (GB)
- T. Champion (F)
- M. Wostenholme (C)
- S. Youl (A)
- S. Zivojinovic (YU)
- K. Flach (USA)
- J. Windahl (SA)
- G. Forget (F)
- M. Jaite (ARG)
- K. Curren (USA)
- E. Jelen (WC)
- M. Davis (USA)
- M. Flur (USA)
- M. J. Betes (GB)
- T. Witsken (USA)
- T. Nelson (USA)
- D. Pate (USA)
- C. Seceanu (ROM)
- M. Bauer (USA)
- R. Krishnan (IND)
- F. Mociel (M)
- W. Fibak (POL)
- V. Amritraj (IM)
- K. Evernden (NZ)
- J. Nystrom (SW)
- S. Edberg (SW)
- V. Wilder (USA)
- P. Annacone (USA)
- S. M. Bale (GB)
- P. Slozil (CZ)
- U. Stenlund (SW)
- M. Schepers (NTH)
- M. Mecir (CZ)
- E. Teltscher (USA)
- M. Srejber (CZ)
- H. P. Guenthardt (SWZ)
- G. Layendecker (USA)
- M. Leach (USA)
- R. Osterthun (WG)
- M. Woodforde (A)
- B. Gilbert (USA)
- M. Perntors (SW)
- M. Depalmer (USA)
- A. Maurer (WG)
- S. Glickstein (ISR)
- B. Levine (SA)
- J. B. Svensson (SW)
- S. Giammalve (USA)
- M. R. Edmondson (A)
- C. Steyn (SA)
- J. M. Lloyd (GB)
- P. McNamee (A)
- P. Chamberlain (USA)
- B. Schultz (USA)
- T. R. Gullikson (USA)
- E. Bengoechea (ARG)
- B. Becker (WG)
- H. Lecote (F)
- R. Agenor (HA)
- A. Chesnokov (USSR)
- C. Dowdeswell (GB)
- R. Acuna (CH)
- G. Holmes (USA)
- M. Westphal (WG)
- F. Segerceanu (RU)
- S. T. Botfield (GB)
- E. Sanchez (SP)
- B. Testerman (USA)
- W. Masur (A)
- D. T. Visser (SA)
- M. Robertson (SA)
- J. B. Fitzgerald (A)
- A. Gomez (EC)
- G. Vilas (ARG)
- P. Cash (A)
- R. J. Simpson (NZ)
- B. N. Moir (SA)
- M. Ingaramo (ARG)
- H. Schwaier (WG)
- K. Moir (SA)
- J. Lapidus (USA)
- N. Odizor (NI)
- M. Kratzman (A)
- C. Kirmayr (BR)
- H. Sundstrom (SW)
- A. N. Castle (GB)
- B. Dyke (A)
- S. E. Davis (USA)
- M. Wilander (SW)



IT'S THE STRONG DARK BODY AND DEEP INSPIRING TASTE THAT MAKES
GUINNESS. PURE GENIUS.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.30 Breakfast Time with... 9.20 Cricket: Second Test... 1.05 News After Noon... 6.00 News with Sue Lawley...

TV-AM

6.15 Good Morning Britain... 9.25 Thames news headlines... 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parfitt...

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines... 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parfitt... 6.00 News with Sue Lawley...

CHOICE

Accepting that the dramatic... Cool as a cucumber, nice as pie... SHEER FLIT (Channel 4...)

BBC 2

8.55 Open University: Maths... 9.20 The Lords This Week... 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parfitt...

CHANNEL 4

2.35 Sea War... 3.00 The Late, Late Show... 4.00 The Late, Late Show... 6.00 News with Sue Lawley...

Radio 4

On long wave, VHF variations... 5.55 Shipping Forecast... 7.00 The Archers... 7.05 On Your Farm...

Radio 2

On medium wave. See Radio 1... Spanish pop songs... 5.00 Music on 2...

Radio 1

On medium wave. VHF variations... 5.30am Adrian John... 7.00 Mike Smith's Saturday Show...

WORLD SERVICE

5.00 Newsweek 6.30 A Word in Edgewood... 7.00 News on 2... 8.00 News on 2...

ENTERTAINMENTS

CONCERTS... OPERA & BALLET... THEATRES... THE NORMAL HEART...

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES 5.55-6.00... HTV WEST... HTV WALES... GRANADA... TSW...

ULSTER

As London except... CHANNEl... ANGLIA... SAC... WINDSOR GALLERY...

ART GALLERIES

ANNEWHYLD GALLERY... BARBARIC ART GALLERY... CHESSINGTON GALLERY... CROWN GALLERY...

CINEMAS

CARDEN PLAZA... CHESSINGTON GALLERY... CROWN GALLERY... DEAN GALLERY...

THEATRE OF COMEDY

THEATRE OF COMEDY... THEATRE OF COMEDY... THEATRE OF COMEDY... THEATRE OF COMEDY...

ART GALLERIES

ANNEWHYLD GALLERY... BARBARIC ART GALLERY... CHESSINGTON GALLERY... CROWN GALLERY...

CINEMAS

CARDEN PLAZA... CHESSINGTON GALLERY... CROWN GALLERY... DEAN GALLERY...

